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U.S. abandons policeman role but remains aware of responsibilities

Not a country in the world is spread out before the beholder so openly, one so continuously and attentively observed, and yet none has so many fundamental changes to offer as the United States.

Every time one feels one has grasped America's latest change of direction the next one is already in progress. Not infrequently one extreme leads to another.

While the rest of the world copies US novels of sex and violence the tender book (and film) *Love Story* is breaking all publishing records on the other side of the Atlantic.

European students vent their wrath over the Negro problem in the United States, yet in America itself this particular problem has meanwhile been superseded by other, more pressing problems.

Reports in this country about rising crime figures in the United States may be starting to make people feel really uneasy. In America itself crime-fighters are celebrating their first tangible successes:

The greatest change this year's visitor to the United States comes across is a change in political consciousness. Vietnam is not only the first war the Americans have not won; it has also come as a shattering blow to the people's self-confidence.

Just as the view used to be widespread that what is good for General Motors is good for America, most Americans also used to believe that what is good for America is good for the world.

It was largely as a result of this feeling, coupled, of course, with the enormous position of power America, much to its own astonishment, came to occupy in the course of the Second World War, that America's role of world policeman evolved in the fifties.

What the New Left now views as American imperialism was due mainly to the old missionary desire to make the world happy. This desire is now dead.

The President's latest policy statement, rather vainly referred to as the Nixon Doctrine, proclaims that other countries ought first and foremost to see to their own safety.

This statement is the official expression of a new outlook. Other countries are entitled to find their own way to happiness.

For many parts of the world, including Europe, this change in American outlook could be decidedly dangerous were it to herald a return to isolationism but the America of the early seventies differs fundamentally from the America of the early twenties.

Two and a half decades of international political responsibility may have given rise to a certain degree of boredom but they have at the same time strengthened the conviction that the United States can no longer withdraw from world affairs.

There is admittedly a tendency to scale down existing commitments, as in South-East Asia, and not to take on new ones, as in the Middle East. But America today in spite of everything is an America that is aware of its power and the responsibility that goes with it.

It is characteristic of the change that Senator Edmund Muskie, the likely Democratic Presidential candidate in 1972, was originally opposed to the stationing of US troops in Europe but after a visit to Europe last year frankly changed his mind and joined the ranks of advocates of military presence in Europe. Responsibility compelled him to come to this realisation.

Even though the United States is not cutting itself off from the rest of the world it does seem to be adopting a calmer, more unconcerned attitude towards the course of events in other parts of the world.

Professor Henry Kissinger, possibly the man next in importance to the President in Washington today, did not commence his political studies for nothing with research on Metternich, one of the classic practitioners of European balance of power policy.

It is particularly indicative of the change that has taken place that a man like Kissinger can now bring most influence to bear on the course of American policy.

In the fifties the Americans took every opportunity of letting Europe know what was in its best interest and felt a number of Europeans to be guilty of ingratitude for having developed ideas of their own.

The principle now current is that Europeans themselves must know best what is good or bad for them. As long as American interests are not directly affected any initiative shown by Europe is greeted with non-committal benevolence that could equally well conceal tacit anxiety or joyful approval.

This is why the official announcements made by Washington over the past year on the Bonn government's efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union and other Eastern Bloc countries have been so non-committal.

At the same time America's views on Bonn's Eastern Bloc policy are, on the whole, a little more sceptical than the official declarations would lead one to believe.

Suppositions in Bonn that Mr Nixon, Professor Kissinger or even Secretary of State William Rogers would prefer to allow Bonn's Eastern policy to come to grief over the Berlin talks are just as probably way beyond the mark, though.

Grand censors are no longer at work in Washington subjecting other countries' policies to microscopic examination and suspecting they will have to proscribe them until the opposite is proved true.

Wait and see is the predominant attitude nowadays. The days of flurry over European politics are over and done with.

Gradually new categories are gaining currency in American thought. In day-to-day affairs competition between the United States and the Soviet Union will long remain the determining factor but over and above it an eye is cast at future problems.

As long as the world problem is felt to be the development of world trade and coping with countless issues arising from the rapid progress of technology.

As regards Europe the main ground for anxiety is, in America's view, increasing economic competition between the highly industrialised countries of the West, Japan included. Enthusiastic approval of European integration notwithstanding, Common Market policy is viewed with growing alarm.

Occasional ideas of combining the industrial nations of the Northern Hemisphere, insofar as they are willing, in a new international organisation to deal with the major problems of the future are voiced.

America's role as a world policeman is past history. America's latest ambition is to play a leading role in the major task of so organising the world that life in it remains worth living.

Wolfgang Wagner

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 28 March 1971)



Frühschoppen celebrates

Chancellor Willy Brandt and his wife Rut joined Werner Höfer (right) for drinks to celebrate the 1,000th transmission of the political discussion programme *Frühschoppen*. Klaus von Bismarck, head of Westdeutscher Rundfunk also attended the party. A report on this record-breaking programme appears on page 5 of this issue. (Photo: dpa)

IN THIS ISSUE

12 months of Four-Power talks on the Berlin Question

The Four-Pawer talks on Berlin have been in progress for over a year. The optimism and great hopes that accompanied the first meeting of the Allies on 26 March 1970 have given way to a more sober and impartial approach.

What has been achieved in the course of twelve months? One thing at least: the dialogue is still in progress. The next round of talks is scheduled for 16 April and is to be preceded by further expert consultations.

While Soviet ambassador Pyotr Abrassimov calls this seventeenth meeting important and constructive the West has been far more reserved and talks merely in terms of further work.

Yet even this is something positive, however little. As long as talks continue one can but hope that views will not become totally rigid. The possibility of getting the message across is always there.

This, however, is the limit to which the people of Berlin are prepared to go in voicing optimism about the progress of the talks.

In all sobriety it should not be forgotten that the Bahr-Kohl talks, and at the lowerst rung of the ladder the discussions between West Berlin Senate and East Berlin on entry-permits for West Berliners, are also a result of the Four-Power talks, though.

(Handelsblatt, 29 March 1971)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Total Nato integration is still a long way off

Some ten years ago the then Supreme Commander of Nato Land Forces Europe, Hans Speidel, stated that integration in the armaments field was still lacking but member-countries could jointly overcome all difficulties if only each subordinated national to supranational interests on the strength of their joint Western responsibility.

This still applies today. Nato has made little progress in arms standardisation and an appeal to bear common interests in mind is still worth making.

Attempts by Nato commands to commit member-countries to joint weapons systems by drafting basic military demands have proved a failure. Not one of the twenty or so basic requirements led to a joint development involving the entire alliance.

It may be one of the principles of Nato to leave equipment, arms and supplies to the countries concerned but in the first flights of fancy more was expected in the way of joint agreements than was subsequently put into practice.

The interests of individual member-countries proved to be extraordinarily

Hannoversche Allgemeine

important and far more telling than had been assumed.

As might be expected this is a far cry from the situation in the Eastern Bloc. Warsaw Pact countries depend almost entirely on Soviet armaments. Only in a few satellite countries, and then only to a limited extent, has specialised arms production been developed.

In the West the United States may not play the hegemonial part the Soviet Union does within the Warsaw Pact but as State Secretary Ernst Wolf Mommsen of the Ministry of Defence recently pointed out, America accounts for over 85 per cent of defence R & D capacity within the North Atlantic alliance.

This supremacy to a large extent dates back to the post-war years in which, following demobilisation in this country, America had a monopoly of the market when Bonn rearmed and domestic manufacturers only gradually gained a foothold without the slightest prospect of competing with US hardware.

With the passage of time, though, this country succeeded in exploring virgin territory again, in becoming a valued partner at international levels and in participating in joint projects.

In almost every case America predominates yet with the sole exception of ammunition there is not a single sector in which a development has been adopted by all member-countries.

Four countries agreed to buy the Lockheed F 104 G Starfighter, five decided on the Hawk air defence missile, nine opted for the Sidewinder air to air missile and four for the Ballpup weapons system, which is important for naval target shooting. Four countries are involved in the manufacture of the Bréguet Atlantic, based on Franco-Federal Republic development work, while the Bundeswehr's Multiple-Role Combat Aircraft is under joint development by Britain, Italy and this country.

If the MRCA project comes to a successful conclusion it will have been the largest-scale joint project ever to do so in Nato history.

Most member-countries are associated with Nadge, which aims at establishing a uniform air defence organisation along the Iron Curtain.

Bi- and multilateral contacts of this kind have certainly proved more successful than Nato's all-alliance undertakings, rendered far more difficult by the abundance of varying interests to reconcile. The situation, then, is unsatisfactory even though the men responsible for national defence planning have met twice a year at Nato HQ in Brussels to discuss issues of common interest since 1966. To this day the captains of armament have yet to achieve a breakthrough.

They have, however, as Secretary of State Mommsen recently pointed out, introduced a number of measures designed to further promote cooperation.

Links with industry have been more closely forged with the establishment of an advisory group of Nato industrialists and a number of projects jointly launched by two or more countries have been promoted.

They include underwater acoustics projects and helicopter and aircraft development. National armament and equipment planning considerations are also jointly discussed.

Nato's Military Agency for Standardisation has been set up to standardise ammunition and supplies. It is responsible to the Nato Military Committee in Brussels for standard regulations on the use of military airfields and for inspection of fuels and 7.62-millimetre ammunition, a calibre that can be used by all rifles and machine guns at present in Nato use.

The pipeline system, now being extended, is also standardised and supplies of spares for a number of weapons systems in use in several member-countries are centralised.

This is really not enough for an alliance of Nato's scope. There is no such thing as a Nato armaments office with even the slightest power to bring binding influence to bear on planning.

There is also no such thing as an organisation capable of awarding contracts to industrialised countries in accordance with their abilities and potential.

Another possible target that has been mentioned is a joint Nato arms budget to which all member-countries must contribute according to a prearranged sliding scale.

In view of the difficulties involved it can be said with some certainty with virtually none of these ideas will bear fruit in the foreseeable future.

Bi- or multilateral cooperation will remain the major factor. Compromises will have to be reached and ad hoc partners to be sought for cooperation on specific projects.

For a long time to come total military integration of Nato will remain an ideal to be striven after rather than a fact.

Wilhelm Gradmann

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 24 March 1971)

Sicco Mansholt and the farmers

The regrettable outcome of the Common Market farmers' demonstration in Brussels will not have gained the farmers much sympathy.

In all fairness it must be said that only a few of what were not far short of 100,000 demonstrators were responsible for the excesses.

A substratum of hatred of the city and its disinterested population may well have played a part. A number of farmers' spokesman also whipped up anger. What is more, demonstration practices vary still from country to country.

Sicco Mansholt, Vice-President of the EEC Commission, attributes the demonstration and its unfortunate consequences to deliberate misinformation of the farmers by their union officials.

There is an element of truth is this claim, too. Mansholt is made out by the farmers' unions to be the scapegoat and the Common Market plan named after him to be responsible for the difficulties farmers are in.

The fact of the matter may well be that Common Market plans designed to make small farmers rationalise and join forces represent a threat to the large farmers who at present rule the roost and largely determine agricultural prices.

This country's farmers' union may not be the best as regards providing its members with accurate information but Mansholt is himself spreading inaccurate information when he specifically accuses farmers from this country of being responsible for the excesses.

A relatively negligible number of demonstrators came from this country. As is evident from the Commission's compromise proposals to the Council of Ministers, Signor Mansholt suffers from some kind of a complex as regards this country — a complex of which he is unable to divest himself.

After years of campaigning by farmers' leaders and politicians in this country aimed at fostering hatred of himself this complex is understandable enough but it renders a European commissioner politically ineffectual.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 March 1971)

Husak's star is falling fast

Time without number Party leader Gustav Husak has given public assurance that there will be no political trials in Czechoslovakia. He was believed, too, if only because in the fifties he had personal experience of what it is like to stand in the dock in a political trial.

The situation now looks a little different. Slowly and under cover of the utmost secrecy material is being gathered for the epilogue to 1968.

The indications are that the first victim will be General Otakar Prchlik, scheduled to appear before a military tribunal for suggesting during the Dubcek era that Czechoslovakia pull out of the Warsaw Pact unless the pact be completely reorganised.

This, then, is his offence and punishment is to be meted out even if his is not a show trial. Once he has been sentenced others will have good reason to be uneasy.

The outcome of the Trotskyite trial shows that they have every reason to be. Every effort was made to deal democratically with the alleged Trotskyite student group but the sentences were too severe. Constitutionality, one feels, can only have been a cover.

Even if the sentences were to be reviewed it would be no more than an attempt to make amends. Gustav Husak can no longer reiterate his promises. The trend (including the latest politbureau reshuffle) shows that he is no longer in a position to make them.

Husak's star is falling fast. He will probably be ditched at the first convenient opportunity. There can be no mistaking the emergence of a harder, more orthodox line.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 23 March 1971)

Moderation prevails in Ul...

Stormont, the Northern I... liament, has decided by 26 ... four in favour of the moderate ... Brian Faulkner, as Prime Minister.

This no doubt comes as a ... Whitehall, as for the time being London does not need to take ... power in Belfast.

At the same time no one dare ... whether or not Mr Faulkner's ... heralds the return of common ... rather than emotion among N... Irish politicians.

In his final speech as Pr... Faulkner's predecessor made a ... that sounded very much like a ... his successor:

"Political leaders can be repla... Chichester-Clark commented, ... situations cannot."

His successor will indeed be ... no less than he was himself to the ... differences not only between C... and Protestants but also betw... right and left wings of the ruling ... party.

Nor is there anything more ... ner can do than to continue ... extremists on the one hand ... concentrate on reforms design... prove the position of the under... Catholic population on the other.

Brian Faulkner will in fact have ... harder time of it than Chichester... He may have been responsible ... portant reform measures initiated ... predecessor but Catholics still ... him because he used to be ... right-winger and they fear he might ... to his former outlook.

In the eyes of Protestant extre... is, of course, a turncoat and they ... make life easy for him. He wi... retain power by persevering w... predecessor's policy, though.

It is the only policy approv... backed by Whitehall. Mr Faulkn... hardly have mistaken Prime Minis... Heath's final warning to play the ...

The new Premier will be figh... two fronts, against extremists in ... ranks and against Catholic extrem... the IRA.

At the same time he has to ... discrimination against the Roman ... lic population, a demand that is ... justified but increasingly jeopard... daily acts of terrorism.

Despite the heavy defeat sustain... Mr Faulkner's opponent at candida... the post of Prime Minister, William ... the new Premier's position is ... but secure.

The trouble with Northern Ire... not only the history of the last fift... but primarily the fiction of N... Irish self-government.

Walter Ba...

(Kieler Nachrichten, 24 Marc...)

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POLITICS

Social Democrats must wake up to the hard political realities

His coarse manly voice is deceptive. Willy Brandt is not a hard-hitting politician but a thoroughly scupulous government leader. He fights on the side of fairness and reason. Nothing offends him more than lies, deceit and dishonourable courses of action.

He does not despise mankind as others before him have done, but is a man who wants the best for every upright man. A debate on 24 March presumably hurt the Chancellor greatly and with justification, not because the Opposition attacked the government so harshly but because he, Willy Brandt, had so few guns to train on the field of battle.

The greatest plans of this Federal government, as even the Chancellor himself now has to admit, came a cropper because of the limitations and conditions imposed by the Budget, inflation and deflation, stability of the Mark, responsible officials in Federal states and municipal questions and because of the pressure applied by parties involved on all sides especially both sides of industry, which in reality often work together at the expense of the de facto common good.

Those who push up prices push up wages and vice versa. No one knows whether the chicken or the egg came first. All that is certain is that reforms get lost along the way.

This would not have been too upsetting for conservative politicians. They have always stressed what is *possible*. Progressive politicians on the other hand tend to stress what is *necessary*.

Thus far the present liberals and Social Democrats who are allied in the government in Bonn have had a hard time of it standing up to the criticism and (often pretence) exasporation of the "realists".

Willy Brandt sought refuge in general principles and then gave highly emphatic assurances that nothing would happen that would place excessive demands on the economy and the tax-payer and upset the equlibrium.

This sounded rather cautious but it remains factual and realistic that nothing can be financed that has not been previously taken into account.

Even the limits to which the State can raise credit for the purpose of reforms is limited. Credit can only be offered inasmuch as the quantity and rate of circulation of the money already on the market means that this will not entail a lowering of the value of the Mark.

To put it more specifically: it is not possible to put as much money as possible in circulation if prices are to be kept stable. Supply and demand formulate cast iron economic and social laws. If anyone pushes prices up above the limits of government spending he must realise that the amount that can be achieved by this government spending will go down. For example in the health service, building for investment in education.

The government has had to cut back or postpone many plans. More than a year ago it promised to introduce a new plan month for month ranging from the report on agriculture to reports on education, health, social services, defence and transport.

From the outset there was something missing such as environmental protection planning, town and country planning and slum clearance. Most of the reforms planned stretched into the eighties. It was only later that the cost were calculated. They came to hundreds of thousands of millions. It was the Opposition's duty at this time to ask how feasible these reforms were which took priority.

Now the government has become more



Opposition leader Rainer Barzel (left) in discussion with Chancellor Willy Brandt in the Bundestag just before the debate on domestic reforms began. State Secretary Karl Moersch listens attentively between the two leaders. (Photo: dpa)

modest in its aims. However bitter it may be this was essential. It has unloaded itself of unwanted ballast. This is underlined by the earnestness of its intention to keep the value of money as stable as possible, even at the expense of reforms which may be pressing but which must have to wait till years to come.

The major sections of government spending — defence allocations, social services and subsidies for agriculture — cannot be cut back overnight. Expenditure on health, the young and education are comparatively small. To admit this openly is more honest than to foster false hopes. This cramps public debating.

But there are reforms which will not cost much at the outset and which are pressing. Legislation for environmental protection, *municipal developments* and slum clearance, reform of *real* estate legislation, protection of mankind from gases, poison, dirt and noise and also general participation in all spheres would not spell danger to any budget.

Improvements could also be made to housing policies making them more just from the social welfare and family points of view without this costing more money.

Our agricultural policy swallows up thousands of millions. Could improvements not be made to the way this money is spent without increasing the sum such as breaking down universal subsidies, carefully aimed aid for restructuring and industrial investments in rural areas? These are just catch words.

The government has embarked on a long march through legal, social and economic institutions. Everyone is speaking of reforms, even the Opposition. Thus far most politicians find themselves in agreement. This is all the more reason to make it clear to the public that solid, convincing and practical *new ideas are in the planning pipeline*.

To misquote Herbert Wehner: Father Christmas cannot come round every night of the year.

Hans Heigert

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 March 1971)

After recent local elections SPD must take a long, cool look at itself

Every election should be an occasion for every party to sit back and take a long look at itself. But following the elections in Berlin and the Rhineland-Palatinate Christian Democrats and Free Democrats have considered the results a private matter.

The CDU, for example, does not seem prepared to consider the consequences issuing from both results that were on the surface positive for them; the consequences that from the objective point of view were presumably the most pressing. That is to say the danger that in the light of their successes they become over-confident.

And as far as the FDP is concerned it is to say the least doubtful whether the party, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher along with those members of the party who are kindred spirits, in particular will gather from the contrary results of Berlin on the one hand and Mainz on the other that they must not implement changed ideas today that will only take effect tomorrow or in the distant future, and will only pay off for the Party and the State at a much later date.

Whether the Free Democrats and Christian Democrats draw one set of consequences or another from the data is not particularly important for the Federal Republic as a whole, at least not at the moment.

What matters is what happens now in the Social Democrat camp. For the SPD not only provides this country with the Chancellor but also leads a government for which there is no convincing alternative at the moment, nor in the foreseeable future.

This assertion is not party politics but the result of sober comparisons of the groups of leaders and their political programmes, that is to say the governing coalition on the one side, the CDU/CSU Opposition on the other.

The Opposition is not only failing to provide a candidate for the chancellorship but is emasculating itself in all important spheres of political endeavour by criticising without offering a programme of its own that would be any better.

With a view to this particular relationship between the two competing political groups in this country the first duty of the SPD is less a party matter than a debt to the nation. To carry out this duty does not involve hushing up or deriding any wothwhile achievements of previous governments led by CDU/CSU.

They must concentrate on making it quite clear that the present Opposition's criticism of the present government camp is too much concerned with agitation and is paying too little attention to the facts.

The main aim of the SPD and its partners should not be to make the Opposition look small with publicity and propaganda measures, which would be tantamount to going on the defensive; they should encourage the Opposition to make its arguments more matter of fact — or force it to do so.

This is most pressing at the moment with regard to *Ostpolitik* and German policies.

Their method must be to voice as clearly as possible their own intentions behind the moves that the Opposition criticies with arguments that are way off the beam or skate round the actual problems.

However, this should not be restricted to speeches addressed to the public at large or the FDP coalition partner but should also be repeated in the party rank and file when addressing the left or right-wing of the party, or whatever you like to call it!

In this respect SPD members, associates, Bundestag members and voters must throw out constant reminders of where the alternative of doing nothing or a policy of "no experiments" leads, the risks it runs and how dangerous it is as a result. This applies to foreign, domestic and security policies.

In addition to this the SPD must emphasise even more strongly that modern societies can only be stable as long as they reform themselves constantly. To its own ranks, particularly the ideologists and the dreamers of Utopia, the party leadership must emphasise that reforms cannot be identical with "a great leap forward".

On the other hand they must clarify that the sum total of small steps amounts in toto to a revolution and that the pace of change decides whether the outcome will be positive or negative.

Furthermore the Social Democrats must learn and teach that in the coming decades the tasks of the State and society, security and foreign policies will, according to all predictions, be pushed from the priority places they hold at present.

Of course they will not become superfluous nor the Bundeswehr along with them, but in their place will come the growing need to help mankind control the environment, the civilisation and the technology it has created for itself. This will be the major task of any government.

At the same time there must be an attempt to slow, halt and perhaps reverse that tendency of the human being in a highly developed industrial nation to make his life revolve around his job alternating with the television.

In the face of these changing values we can foresee the point in time where, for example, the battle over the apportioning of responsibilities for foreign policy will lose in importance to contention between progressives and conservatives in society as a whole, and in the individual political parties about ways and means of helping the individual to achieve some purpose in life.

Then, but only then, debates between young and old Socialists will be more important for the SPD than the battle with the Opposition over East Bloc treaties or security.

Hans Gerlach

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 23 March 1971)

■ ARMED FORCES

Services Commissioner produces first annual report

Fritz Rudolf Schultz, the Armed Forces Commissioner in the Bundestag, claims that Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt's "critical stocktaking" does not solve satisfactorily several problems facing the Bundeswehr.

One of Schultz's criticisms in his annual report for 1970 now published is that Defence Minister Schmidt still has not complied with a Bundestag resolution to redraft the manual for "inner leadership".

The continual discussions within the armed forces have shown that there is no clear idea about the principles of inner leadership, Schultz claims.

In his report Schultz gives the Bundestag a number of proposals for eliminating what he calls "deficiencies in the internal structure of the Bundeswehr".

He lays particular store on the fact that the principle of "disputatious democracy" laid down by the Federal Constitutional Court must be binding for the internal order of the Bundeswehr.

Schultz said he regretted that the generation now growing up were not always sufficiently conscious of their obligations toward the common good.

Instead, he said, the disturbing phenomenon could be observed that many young people questioned our State and social order and did not consider it to be worth defending.

Schultz does not believe that the 1970 Defence White Paper has helped to integrate the armed forces more into society or to evaluate their specific characteristics. The special features of soldiering were obviously not taken sufficiently into account, he claimed.

Referring to the proposed reform of education and training in the armed forces, Schultz urgently warned against the Bundeswehr going it alone in education as this could only result in a further fragmentation of the education system.

While still on this subject, he said he regretted the fact that representatives of civilian institutes, particularly the universities, had little understanding for the needs of the armed forces.

The annual report also shows that the number of conscientious objectors has increased. In 1970 the figure reached 19,000.

Schultz believes that, at the same time, there has been no easing of tension in relations betweem the armed forces and conscientious objectors. That was, he said, mainly due to the fact that the readiness of conscientious objectors for discussions had not increased.

What's more, an unmistakeable political trend had up to now largely clouded their belief in the equal moral value of the armed forces the service performed by COs, Schultz claimed.

He went on to say that the alarming spread of drugs and narcotics among the young in recent years had also affected the armed forces.

But the report also stated that no conclusive information could be given on the actual proportions of drug-taking in the armed forces. In most cases conscripts obviously seem to have become habitual drug-takers in civvy street.

Schultz also dealt at length with the increased tendency of the younger generation to grow beards of the most widely differing types and to wear their hair longer.

The number of applications concerning long hair and beards in the armed forces are, Schultz says, an indication of the legal uncertainty still reigning on this point. Many officers felt that they were on their own when it came to giving orders about long hair.

Schultz wrote that the armed forces' regulations were based on basic constitutional rights and were entitled to having account taken on the legal side of this issue.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 18 March 1971)

Schmidt and Schultz have different views on the Bundeswehr

As chance would have it, twice on the same day public statements were made on the state of this country's armed forces by experts.

Helmut Schmidt, the Minister of Defence, sang their praises during a meeting of the Cabinet. He described their performance as above average when compared with their European NATO partners.

Fritz Rudolf Schultz, the Armed ForcesCommissioner, said that he noticed that young soldiers had a disturbed relationship with the State. They did not consider the social order of their State to be defending or preserving.

There seems to be a contradiction here between two men, two worlds, two positions and two aspects. Can they both be right?

Schmidt's judgement perhaps smacks a little of self-praise. But it does provide an answer to an Opposition that is rather concerned on this point.

And it is also for the consumption of our allies who demand even more military effort and higher compensation for their presence even though all of them apart from the United States are reducing their strength.

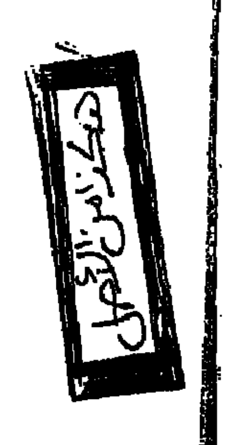
Schultz is aiming at the morale of the troops. That is primarily his job. What is the point of there being an Armed Forces Commission if he does not bring up facts that should cause some concern to ministers, generals and the Bundestag?

Admittedly Schultz cannot deny that he is sticking to old traditions to a certain extent. His majority at the election was narrow. It is the first proof of his efficiency that he is providing. He has not changed.

The Opposition is happier with the report than the governing coalition. That always seems to be the case with Armed Forces commissioners. As soon as they are elected, they do not write what the people to whom they owe their position would like to hear. You only have to think of Admiral Heye.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 19 March 1971)

Commission proposes reform of diplomatic service



After almost two and a half years of work the Commission for the Reform of the Diplomatic Service has now submitted its final report to Foreign Minister Walter Scheel.

The Foreign Minister took this opportunity to stress that the foreign service was equal to the demands placed on it. Its readiness for work, desire for work and capacity for work were beyong doubt, he stated.

The chairman of the commission, former State Secretary von Herwarth, stated that the work of the diplomatic service would increase in the next ten years.

Its new functions would demand new forms of organisational work, staff would face new tasks and regulations governing personnel would have to be overhauled, von Herwarth said.

Hermann Schmitt-Vockenhausen, the Vice-President of the Bundestag and a member of the twelve-man commission, visited the Federal Republic's posts abroad along with other members of the commission and interviewed a number of organisations.

He stated that the commission had only made proposals that could be adopted despite the current shortage of cash for reforms.

The main points of the proposals are that the present system of central headquarters should be reorganised into a number of regional working units, the tiny representations in Africa and Central America should be merged into efficient embassies and that staff policy should be changed with better training for diplomats before they take up posts overseas and with long-term planning. Minister Scheel states that some of these reforms are already in the pipeline.

Speaking of the reorganisation of the central headquarters, the 150-page report stated that the present jurisdiction by sections led to decisions on issues being made as individual cases cropped up.

With regional organisation all information from one particular geographical area necessary for the various parts of the diplomatic service could be evaluated in one working unit.

Enlarging upon this, von Herwarth said that the working units would have to ensure that aspects of foreign policy would be taken into account within limits for all activities of State and that the unity of foreign policy would be preserved.

The report goes on to say that the Federal Republic has 42 embassies in Africa and eleven in Central America. Nine of those in Central America and 23 of the African ones are small embassies with only one or two of the staff in the diplomatic service.

The efficiency of these embassies is restricted. If one of the diplomats is taken ill the embassy is scarcely able to do more than show the flag. It is therefore advisable to merge a number of small embassies into one whose head would be accredited in several countries.

Herwarth complains that one of the greatest weaknesses of the foreign service is the fact that it is impossible to prepare diplomats sufficiently for the tasks awaiting them.

The diplomatic service needs a reserve force of approximately ten per cent of its total staff of 6,000, Herwarth says. This reserve is necessary if diplomats are to be prepared for their posts and learn the language of their host country.

A personnel reserve could be created by increasing the number of class three diplomats by 200 and transferring class one functions to class two diplomats and class two functions to class three diplomats.

The commission also came to the conclusion that the work given to class one and class two diplomats is not always commensurate with their talents.

More attention must be given to further training. New members of an embassy or another post abroad must have more opportunity of settling into their job with the help of the men they are to replace.

The commission stressed that it was not right in principle for individual departments to build up their own systems of information abroad, especially in the field of development aid.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 18 March 1971)

Border Guards service for 20 years

Guard duty, protecting fronti... specting travel documents ... ships, flying helicopters, driving ar... patrol cars, firing mortars and ... searching for young people who ... away from home are all part ... day-to-day routine of the Federal ... Guard, a body described by Mini... the Interior Hans-Dietrich Gensche... indispensable factor for the secu... the Federal Republic.

Last year the Federal Border G... BGS for short – twice hit the he... for more than routine reasons. ... Federal states asked for the ser... the Federal Border Guard in pr... airports in this country agains... scares and the second time the ... trade union demanded, in ... body's dissolution. This month th... eral Border Guard is celebrat... twentieth anniversary.

The establishment of the Feder... der Guard in 1951 was the F... Republic's first reaction to the ... ment that had begun long befor... German Democratic Republic.

The GDR already had the " ... Police called to the colours", ... strong cadre army consisting ... commissioned and non-comm... officers.

In the mid-fifties the BSG was ... wound up. When the Bundeswehr ... up the members of the BGS were ... to vote whether they wanted to ... with the Border Guard or be tra... to the new army.

Thousands switched uniforms, ... cost the Federal Border Guard so... and effort before the losses co... made up.

The BGS's main duty is to guard ... secure the borders with Czechoslo... and the GDR and the coastal wa... the region of Lübeck Bay.

Even the more serious clashes al... dangerous boudary between th... military blocks can be combatt... "police methods" without military ... having to be introduced right away.

The BGS thus has the functio... buffer to stop escalation and ... seems nigh on irreplaceable.

The equipment of the BGS confo... its function of securing frontie... 19,000 men in the four BGS comm... have mortars, guns, anti-tank wea... and armoured cars, they fly 38 heli... ters and have eight new patrol boa... sea duty.

Since 1969 conscripts have als... allowed to join the BGS. In the ca... emergency this special police body ... immediately become a regular part ... Federal Republic's military powe... BGS has combattant status in int... tional law.

Last year work started on setting ... department of the BGS in the Bonn ... This step is meant to improv... organisation of the security servi... the government's constitutional ... and the supreme Federal authoriti... smart young sentries guarding the ... cellor's Office have long been supp... the Federal Border Guard.

The fact that the Border Gu... despite its guns and mortars, part ... police force is illustrated by re... published statistics.

The BGS operate at 77 of th... border crossing points in the ... Republic and are thus able to chec... per cent of all traffic. Their tally fo... includes 52 arrests for treason and ... treason, 33 for murder, 105 for ... and offences against public moralit... they also found 2,946 young peopl... had left home or other people wh... gone missing.

Siegfried Mi...

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEM... SONNTAGSBLATT, 21 March ...)

TELEVISION

Höfer's 1,000th discussion programme

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Werner Höfer (third from left) presiding over the Sunday morning discussion programme (Photo: WDR)

Television cameras focused on a group of wine-drinkers overlooking the Rhine at Düsseldorf on 30 August 1953. The men were sitting in the open air seated round a table with a bright tablecloth and giant microphones.

A helicopter flew noisily over the river and now and again the cameras panned from the group of wine-drinkers to the ships on the Rhine and people on their Sunday walks.

This was the start of one of the most successful television series in the world – Werner Höfer's *Frühschoppen*, usually attended by six journalists from five countries.

The programme has now had its 1,000th edition, coincidentally on Werner Höfer's 58th birthday. But this was only the 1,000th radio edition. The programme has appeared on television 914 times.

In the nineteen years since it was first transmitted over the radio from a Bonn studio on 6 January 1952 the programme has missed only seven editions – four times during its first year on the radio when Höfer was seriously ill and three times on television in the summer holiday of 1954.

But the few television viewers of that time already liked the show so much that there was a minor revolution, as Höfer puts it.

Since then his *Frühschoppen* has started punctually every Sunday morning with Höfer as chairman. Every weekend he has come back by sleeper from his holiday quarters on the North Sea island of Sylt or kept himself fit with vitamin tablets to prevent sickness from causing him to miss the programme.

He obviously cannot imagine how the world would continue without him on a Sunday. Höfer is a phenomenon of the television age.

Höfer says that he is tuned in with the great men of this world and the coups they have made at weekends. He has often been able to discuss fateful events with the invited journalists as soon as they happened. This was the case with the building of the Berlin Wall on 13 August 1961 and the Suez and Hungarian crises in 1956.

In the pioneer days *Frühschoppen* used to go along to football matches with sports commentators in the only outside broadcast van available. Once the programme even had to be broadcast from a stadium in Basle. It was transmitted several times from the Ruhr and often from other cities.

Today it all takes place in perfection in a Cologne studio. Next year it may even be transmitted in colour. Producer Peter Gradion plans to transmit the programme using a quick succession of original shots.

Werner Höfer still considers *Frühschoppen* to be televised radio. It is still the responsibility of the radio department of Westdeutscher Rundfunk whose head, Dr Fritz Brühl, took part in the first radio broadcast in 1952 as the Bonn correspondent of the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*.

On televised *Frühschoppen* the Danish journalist Henrik Bonde-Henriksen is allowed to drink apple juice instead of wine. A journalist from the *New York Times* brought his own Moselle wine along with him as he did not like the light Rhine wine served by Höfer.

This country's wine producers objected to Rhine wine being drunk out of Moselle glasses and sent a number of Rhine wine goblets. But the programme director found that these were too prominent on the screen and Höfer, a Moselle man himself coming from Kaisersesch near Koblenz, continued to serve his wine out of Moselle glasses.

But these behind-the-scene dramas are nothing compared with the argument about what Höfer discusses and the way he treats his guests.

When *Frühschoppen* was a sort of weekly newsreel dealing with a number of subjects, Höfer would embark on a reckless monologue speaking of one issue after another. He reads newspapers by the dozen and watches all television channels at once.

Since *Frühschoppen* has dealt with just one main subject or perhaps two or three linked questions, Höfer's guests have been able to have a greater share of the time on the air.

But the host still commits *faux pas*. There was the time when he asked the editors-in-chief of *Die Welt* and *Stern* about how journalists found heads of state while at the same time wanting to avoid any discussion about the controversial President Heinrich Lübke.

Höfer wants to tackle controversial subjects but on the other hand he does not want to come into conflict with the top politicians in Bonn.

When he is with foreigners he also represents on the whole the policy of the government in office. In fact, he very much approaches a Mr Germany.

But when he is personally committed, as he was during the campaign against the flag of the German Democratic Republic, he can soon lose his composure when talking with foreign journalists who are of a different opinion. No amount of exaggerated charm and sweet talk can hide this.

Today Höfer speaks of "a lot of luck" and "a lot of mistakes" but says proudly that he was the first journalist in this country to attack the government over the Spiegel Affair in 1962 and defend Rudolf Augstein and Conrad Ahlers.

He has smoothed over troubled waters during his programme and stopped temperamental guests from indulging in fisticuffs. He has sometimes taken sides in the Arab-Israeli feud and viewers have written in to say, "I dont't know why you are so sympathetic to the Jews."

He has often had to make allowances for colleagues who criticise the government before the programme, while they are having their make-up put on or in the warm-up immediately preceding transmission, who then defend it during the broadcast and afterwards apologise with the excuse that they might otherwise get into trouble. "Personal well-being must be more important to them than the momentary effect of the programme," Höfer comments wrily.

Höfer wanted to invite journalists from the German Democratic Republic at the time that the Socialist Unity Party and the Social Democrats planned to exchange speakers.

As nothing came of this, he has never approached East Berlin since. He states that he has a hunch that the Bonn correspondent of *Neues Deutschland* would not turn up for his programme. But journalists from other Communist countries are welcome guests.

He seems to be worried by the fact that no journalist from the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* is allowed to attend the *Frühschoppen*. Correspondents of the *Times* are now allowed to however.

Viewer response varies. A programme about kidnapping will attract more than one hundred letters while anything to do with the Common Market will get about twenty.

Höfer receives many interesting letters from the German Democratic Republic and he describes the response from Switzerland as "immensely high". Response from Austria has however fallen off.

Viewers often ring up on the spur of the moment and point out that a wine glass is empty.

It is estimated that ten million people, a quarter of the adult population, watch Höfer's programme. A survey showed that 77 per cent knew him while 43 per cent liked him.

Frühschoppen is still one of the cheapest television programmes to produce. Each guest receives a fee of 500 Marks plus expenses while Höfer is paid 600 Marks.

"I'd do it for free as it gives me pleasure," he says. Although he is an employee of the *Westdeutscher Rundfunk* he still gets paid for the programme as he and not the WDR hold the rights. If ever he is unable to chair the programme one of his WDR colleagues will take over for him but he refuses to give the name.

If he had become the new director general of WDR he may have had to give up his *Frühschoppen*. There are politicians in Düsseldorf who are members of the supervisory council of the WDR and who think that a programme of this type is unsuitable for a general director.

But Höfer lost the election to Klaus von Bismarck who thus became director general for the third time. Höfer remains director of the third programme for which he demands a high standard.

When Höfer wanted to become the WDR programme director for the first and third television channels, he lost to Peter Scholl-Latour.

In 1964 however he was able to beat Peter von Zahn, the candidate of the Christian Democrats, and become director of the third programme. His contract is expected to be extended at the end of this year.

His initial anger after losing the battle for becoming director general led him to consider leaving the company where he learnt his trade. But his anger has now died down and his editors have persuaded him to carry on.

Friedrich Kassebeer

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 20 March 1971)



Jahr acquires holding in Montanus bookshop chain

A few weeks ago the rumour made the rounds that the Hamburg publishing concern of Gruner + Jahr wanted to take an active share in the operations of Montanus, the Frankfurt book store chain.

The rumour was only half true. It has now turned out that it is John Jahr's Constanze Verlag that has become partner in the book shop chain and not Gruner + Jahr.

The Constanze Verlag used to publish the *Constanze*, *Brigitte* and *Schöner Wohnen* magazines. It belongs to the Jahr family and holds John Jahr's shares in the Gruner + Jahr publishing company.

It has now acquired the Montanus shares of Luxemburg General Shopping Finance Holding Company whose Düsseldorf subsidiary owned 100,000 Marks of the preferential and 1.4 million Marks of the ordinary capital of Montanus-Aktuell.

General Shopping is backed by Swiss banks and owns part of the Otto mail order firm of Hamburg. It sold its shares in Montanus as this country's first and at present only chain of book stores was not developing fast enough.

Montanus set up its first Montanus-Aktuell store in Munich in 1969 and now owns about two dozen stores. Its expansion has been rapid for so short a period of time and plans further developments in coming years through franchising and selling book dealers know-how.

But with a relatively low turnover in the book trade – the Montanus shops reckon on a minimum turnover of half a million Marks – the firm's profits just do not approach those of the mail order firms and department stores. On top of this comes the fact that some of the firm's expectations did not materialise.

This is not altered by the fact that Montanus reckons with a six per cent yield which is high for the retail business.

Negotiations between John Jahr and Hermann Montanus took place three years ago but were broken off with no results. John Jahr's share in the company now leads to the speculation that there will be close cooperation between Montanus and Gruner + Jahr who are also planning a chain of book stores.

However up to now there has been no indication of a move of this type that would lead to a massive concentration of book and periodical producers and retailers.

(DIE WELT, 22 March 1971)

BOOK REVIEWS

German literature over the past twenty five years

Madame de Staël's definition of German literature more than 160 years ago as "la douce et paisible anarchie" is ambiguous. While French literature was bound to central fixed lines of development, the sweet and peaceful anarchy reigning amongst its neighbour can be interpreted as an indication of its wealth and unrestricted productivity.

But there is also the other side to the coin. While French literature never forgot to question the political situation in some way, German literature was dominated by a Romantic attitude of inwardness and subjectivity which aesthetically neutralises the word anarchy and seldom raises it to explosive political power.

Sweet Anarchy. A critical introduction to German literature since 1945. By Peter Demetz. Published by Propyläen Verlag, Berlin. 304 pages. 22 Marks.

Peter Demetz is a literary historian teaching in the United States and often enters discussions of contemporary literature as a commited critic.

He is conscious of the ambiguity of German literature as the title of his book shows. His attempt to summarise German literature of the past 25 years is centred around this title.

He claims that the anarchy of contemporary authors here, though it appears in political guise, is in reality the ballast of inwardness of which they are unable to divest themselves.

This applies to Enzensberger whom he calls, though with some hesitation, a conservative anarchist. It applies to Peter Weiss whose revolutionary ideology protects him from actual political reality like a second womb. It applies to Alfred Andersch whose ideology, Demetz claims, is based more on existentialism than socialism.

Judgements such as these may be disputed but they are characteristic of Demetz. He distrusts any statement by an author that sounds unequivocal and trains himself and his readers to read between the lines.

Of course it must be admitted that this critical introduction to modern German literature was written primarily for an American audience and did originally appear in English.

It is also dispensable as the main part of Demetz's book, 22 critical portraits of modern writers, does not complete the pattern drawn up in the introductory chapter entitled "The literary scene: Society and Literature".

Only two of the authors he deals with, Dürrenmatt and Frisch, are typically Swiss authors. Only two, Hochwälder and Doderer, are typically Austrian. And only Bobrowski, Kunert and Hacks (not a single novelist!) represent the literature appearing today in the other part of Germany.

Even with the contemporary literature of the Federal Republic which is most strongly represented in he book, the literary developments of the sixties have mainly been omitted.

Concrete poetry and its representatives are excluded as are the advocates of the new realism inaugurated and represented by von Wellershof. These include writers such as Brinkmann and Jürgen Becker.

Other names that readers will not come across are those of Herburger, Chotjewitz, Handke, Oswald Wiener, Thomas Bernhard and Ilse Aichinger.

Of course, there is nothing more easy to do than draw attention to a book's blind spots. But on the other hand the book includes authors like Doderer and Hochwälder.

Doderer does have literary quality but he is a traditionalist while Hochwälder, after his success in the fifties, is even more forgotten than Zuckmayer who does not appear in the book – and rightly so. Including Gaiser in the book is also a problematic step.

A better description for the book is therefore a collection of short essays about modern German authors where the term modern covers the period from 1945 to the beginning of the sixties.

Some of these essays are admittedly wonderful examples of portraiture and critical pithiness. This applies for example to the six pages in which Demetz deals with Enzensberger. He justifiably compares him with Pound, Auden and Benn even though his description of the "socially critical Enzensberger" does not please.

His characterisation of the writer expresses the ambivalence of the figure in a single sentence: "With wit, elegance and revolutionary spirit Enzensberger attempts to embody both Bukharin and Lord Byron."

One of the most original sections of the book is Demetz's portrait of Alfred Andersch. It is well worth reading how he sceptically criticises Andersch's much-vaunted novel *Zanzibar*, describes Rerik, the place where the action takes place, as a refuge of German inwardness and interprets *Die Rose*, a novel torn apart by critics when it first came out, as an urban, artistic antithesis to the first novel's study of inwardness.

Particular attention should also be paid to the passage where he categorically states the high literary standard of Andersch's work.

In comparison, the short essay on Koeppen is disappointing. The theory of "the fine burden of traditional German inwardness" is applied to this writer all too blandly.

Demetz's words of praise for *Billard um halbzehn* in his portrait of Heinrich Böll will be read with scepticism especially as Demetz speaks of the novel's anti-Fascist kitsch elsewhere in his book.

But on the whole, in the essays on Hacks, Weiss, Johnson, Grass, Heissenbüttel, Hochhuth and Walser for example, this gallery of portraits is a reliable guide to modern German literature and provides interesting new views.

Manfred Durzak

(DIE WELT, 18 March 1971)

The fate of the exile writers

Günther Stern once said that a friend came up to him during the Third Reich and said, "The name Stern sounds Jewish. Change your name. Nennen Sie sich anders!" And he did change his name and call himself Anders. Günther Anders.

Four other men who changed their name in the same way are listed in the new edition of *German Literature in Exile 1933-1945*, the biography-cum-bibliography by Wilhelm Sternfeld and Eva Tiedemann.

The book lists a total of some 1,800 authors, giving brief personal details and information about their life and work in exile.

The work involved in compiling a volume like this was extremely laborious but it was also extremely necessary as the literature of Germans in exile is gradually attracting the interest of readers and publishers.

Many pseudonyms are decoded. Theodor W. Adorno for example wrote under the name Hektor Rottweiler and Max Horkheimer used the name Heinrich Regius. Others continued to use these pseudonyms as their name – Ludwig Berger was really called Bamberger.

The book also includes scientists and part-time writers such as Max Beckmann who is better known as a painter.

Some names must be missing from the list. That is not surprising. But on the whole the number of mistakes is minimal and the book is a useful work of reference.

Although the compilers made every effort to bring their book up to date a few deaths occurred too late for inclusion. Friderika Maria Zweig, Hans Albert Kluthe, Leon Lawrence Mathias, Jella Lepman and Fritz von Unruh all died in recent months.

The death of Thomas O. Brandt on 9 January 1968 has been overlooked and Martin Sommerfeld and Hans Tietze died a long time ago.

Victor Klemperer, the professor and the brother of the conductor, is completely omitted. Oskar Kokoschka was born on 1 March 1886 and not on 1 October. And I cannot believe that Albert Fuchs of Strasbourg died as early as 1946.

Brecht's given name should read Bertolt and not Bertold, especially in a publication of this country's Academy of Language and Literature.

But these examples are negligible and do not lessen the value of the work. Sternfeld and Tiedemann note in their preface that they do not include writers who went into "inner emigration". But the name of Erich Kästner can be found.

In the introduction to the first edition Hanns W. Eppelsheimer wrote, "The conditions of emigration did not allow us much room for hope in our task at hand. These writers never formed a united whole but were more a mixture from all German parties and ideological groups. The hate of their wrathful persecutors drove them to nearly all the countries of three continents. War and their poverty prevented them from uniting.

"We had to make allowances for further delays before we could really start work. The restrictions on international travel had to be raised. There were more important demands to be made on the new German currency and the libraries had to recover from the War."

But the results justify the hard work. They are indispensable now that this exile literature is attracting greater interest. But a lot of what happened is already effaced. Many authors had no more than what they stood up in – they had no money and no food. Few of them have noted beside their names, as Robert Neumann does, "All works translated into several languages."

Wilhelm Sternfeld and Eva Tiedemann: *German Literature in Exile 1933-1945*. Second revised and enlarged edition. Published by Lambert Schneider of Heidelberg. 606 pages. 68 Marks.

The fate of Christa Winsloe remains a puzzle. She fled to France as the Germans advanced. The book then adds laconically, "As Klaus Mann reports, she was executed after the liberation of France for collaborating with the German occupation forces."

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 17 March 1971)

Literary criti[cs] criticised

Frankfurter Allgemein[e]
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Editors, authors, literary his[torians,] publishers and critics were [...] invited to the Evangelical Acad[emy] Loccum to discuss the condition[s and] possibilities of literary criticism [in the] Federal Republic.

This type of discussion on [...] criticism occurs once every few ye[ars and] normally ends without any visib[le suc]cess. People at these discussions [...] decide what is to change in [...] criticism, they can only point o[ut what] has changed.

The yardsticks and binding char[...] literary criticism were once queried [...] points on the agenda of the la[st] meeting corresponded to the po[int of] view under which the subject of [...] criticism is always discussed in pub[lic.]

The fact that delegates abandon[ed the] course set by the agenda during [the] discussion shows how far there ha[s been a] change in the self-reflection of [...] criticism. This has not occurre[d spon]taneously but because condition[s have] changed.

At first delegates dealt with the [...] of an investigation made by comm[unica]tions scientists into the literary cr[iticism] to be found in daily newspapers.

Reviewers were accused of writ[ing for] others of their ilk and adopting a[n ...] and authoritarian air towards the[ir read]ers as they did not review the commonly purchased books.

The more than dubious empirical [find]ings (literary reviews are pure [...] and contain no considered judg[ment) ...] corresponded with a meaningless [...] conception of communication th[at edi]tors and reviewers can make little [...]

The negligible significance of [com]munications study of this type [was] revealed by the question of what [...] criticism must do in view of the [mass] production of 25-cent novels.

The reply was that these novel[s could] only be adequately reviewed if there [were] a change in the working condition[s to] induce the consumption of these [...]

Reviews of the Jerry Cotton detec[tive] series or medical stories, the most [com]monly purchased books that is, [would] not change a thing nor make [...] aware of the need for change.

The old controversy between lit[erary] historians and literary critics, the [ques]tion of an interpretation of the wo[rk by] criteria that lay beyond the sphe[re of] literature, was not served up again.

Instead university delegates ma[de an] interesting suggestion of how lit[erary] criticism would appear in future if [...] to carry out its functions purpo[sefully] and make full use of the opportuni[ties of] the mass media.

The interpretive side of literary [cri]ticism was not to be abolished in [favour] of the informational aspect. Inste[ad it] was to be extended and should [...] rapport.

Analyses of the text should be [...] the review but it would also rep[...] production and consumption.

Reviewers would not then be able [to do] all the necessary research and docu[men]tation on their own. Critics would ha[ve to] cooperate with each other within a[n agen]cy or, better still, at a university [...] greater independence and mobility [...] guaranteed.

Lother B[...]

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Ze[itung] für Deutschland, 17 March [1971])

THEATRE

Webster's *The White Devil* produced at Wiesbaden

[I]t would not take much to make the American Charles Marowitz, who has [ch]osen to live in Britain, choose to live in [Wi]esbaden. For the third or fourth time [h]e has shown his skill as a director there, [sin]ce he has worked with the Wiesbaden [the]atre ensemble and in May he will be [p]erforming there in English with his own [co]mpany. The people of Wiesbaden have [lon]g been on intimate terms with him.

Now he has brought *The White Devil* to [the] German stage for the first time. This is a [pl]ay by the successful Elizabethan author [J]ohn Webster who was flourishing in Shakespeare's later period.

In Britain this play has been revived and performed fairly frequently for many years now.

It is the historical biography of Vittoria Corombona or Accorombona, who will [b]e known to the reading public thanks to Tieck and Stendhal.

Only twenty main characters appear in the play and at the end nine are dead and one is mad. The action contains adultery, murder of husbands and wives, procuration of Vittoria by her own brother, fratricide, sororicide, poisoning, stabbing, hanging and musket fire, murders heaped on top of each other and towards the end the scene is rather like a slaughterhouse. A man who has been poisoned is throttled by murderers in a wrestling ring and the audience falls off its seat with laughter.

Blood flows like water from a spring and the *audience grips* tightly to its seat. [A] man who has been stabbed carries on a

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profound speech and when he rises for the third time and philosophises he is applauded for showing such powers of resistance.

The old mother who at the end has become mad sings lines of Ophelia and gives the dead a Christian burial, a massive cry and series of shouts ring through the Wiesbaden theatre, the curtain falls and there is a wave of booing and applause, with half running out and the other half looking as though they want to spend the night in the stalls.

Has the audience failed? Or Webster? Marowitz? Nothing of the kind. Tempora non mutantur. Webster had his play printed in 1612 because at the performance there was no one who understood it in the half-empty theatre. He did not bother too much about high style and greatness of character since only a load of halfwits came to his theatre and all his worthy efforts would have been nothing more than casting pearls before swine.

If he had been present in Wiesbaden he would have had a full theatre and the same reaction as 350 years ago: approval and rejection. Approval and rejection speak out in favour of the Wiesbaden audience, a lively, understanding openhearted, unembarrassedly contrary, fabulously correct audience.

Marowitz likes to exaggerate. The poisoned Duke of Bracciano (a lively performance by Karl-Heinz Bürkel) is taking rather a long time to kick the bucket so Webster writes: Bracciano is throttled. In Marowitz' production it looks as though the murderers (Wolfgang Zelmssen and Theo Maier-Körner, a refreshing pair of crooks) are having to wrestle with the poisoned man who suddenly seems to have a new lease of life. The cords of their monks' cowls drawn tight round his neck tear like strands of wool and in the end they have to put a second cord round his neck and heave from left and right, like the Volga boatmen. This is heavy manual labour and when the ox is finally dead they wipe the sweat from their brow and collapse on the bed next to the corpse.

This is the first big laugh of the play and Marowitz can be content with the success of it. The play gives no opportunity for people to admire the horrors they see, there is no identification with cruelty, murder becomes an artistic festival and why should spectators of an Elizabethan horror drama not go home in just as good a mood as Webster's contemporaries?

The message is not lost under this welter of horror, but is clear enough. For the great people of this world including the Pope (Bernd Schäffer) only power and fortune is important and Di Medici (Alfons Lipp) says, when one of his hired men is speaking of the justified execution of Bracciano: "What, justice!"

One thing that often does get lost is the highly witty, gripping cynical text of the play. Marowitz calls on his actors to speak their parts and act with speed. But actors from this country have had little experience of articulating swift speech on the stage. They should learn to speak again; that never does any harm.

This particularly applies to the newly engaged Alexander Brill, the procurer and fratricide, who attempts to work his way upwards in this world of power and gold by means of intrigue and crime.

He is a glowing example of the fact that power corrupts. This distinguished actor has a gigantic role. He must control his waterfall of speech with great accuracy or there is a danger that it will degenerate into verbal diarrhoea.

Vittoria played by guest actress Gisela Dreyer, could have given a more spectacular showing.

The murdered Bracciano's wife, played in Wiesbaden by Rosemarie Schubert, is the only actress who was not suited for her role. She ground out her lines like a barrelorgan and when she was supposed to be showing rage she was quite simply loud.

No female role in dramatic literature was the origin of so much evil as Ophelia. The old mother of the adultress Vittoria and her nice brother, the worthy old Hilde Willer, must according to Webster's witty idea break down into madness and wander around the stage muttering lines from Ophelia – naturally this is a rousing success and produces thunderous roars of laughter.

This was undoubtedly John Webster's intention. Rivals in Elizabethan times did not treat each other with kid gloves.

Well acted with intelligence and absolutely cynical monstrousness, part parody, part criticism, this play is for a twentieth century audience a theatrical titbit.

John Napier's stage setting had refined simplicity.

At the end, like it or not, Charles Marowitz had to come on stage and take the applause of the people of Wiesbaden who had virtually adopted him.

Rudolf Krämer-Badoni

(DIE WELT, 16 March 1971)

A scene from the Wiesbaden production of *The White Devil* by John Webster

(Photo: Peter Seng)

Experimental music and drama for the young at Kassel

DIE WELT

Kassel Staatstheater is presenting *Kasseler Versuche 1* (Versuche = experiments) from 7 to 9 April this year. This will be a series of performances testing out new forms of concert and musical drama aimed above all at the younger generation.

Among other things there will be an attempt to break down the barriers between "entertainment" music and [s]erious" music.

According to the general director of musical programmes, Gerd Albrecht, in the introduction to *Kasseler Versuchen*, [']New ways must be found to make a compromise between the revolutionary [...]ories of 'smash everything' and the bor[...]ing, grinding wheels of everyday music mills."

During the three-day programme there will be a premiere of the Anthony Gilbert [o]pera *Das Popgeheuer*, specially commissioned by the Kassel Staatstheater.

During the concert *Klassik und Jazz* [F]riedrich Gulda and the Staatsorchester will play concerti by Ludwig van Beet[ho]ven and Donald Banks.

Other items on the programme are a [j]azz workshop, a discussion on Ravel and a concert entitled *Gegen den Krieg* [(a]nti-war) with Schoenberg's *Ein Überlebender aus Warschau* as well as per[f]ormances of commissioned works by the [P]olish composers Zbigniew Rudzinski and Zbigniew Wisniewski.

(DIE WELT, 12 March 1971)

In praise of European art at Passau

The nineteenth "European Weeks" in Passau, Bavaria, from 19 June to 24 July this year are to be held in conjunction with the twentieth Federal Republic Mozart Festival. The high spot of the event is to be the performance of the Requiem at the Reichersberg Stiftskirche.

This will be played by the orchestra of the Munich Staatsoper under Walter Hornsteiner.

Another top event at this festival will be the guest performance of the Vienna Burgtheater company on 1 July in Passau. They will be presenting Friedrich Dürrenmatt's play "Play Strindberg" with Ewald Balser in the leading role.

The Berlin Theater am Kurfürstendamm will be presenting the German premiere of



the French comedy "Das Doppelspiel" by Robert Thomas on 24 July with Günther Ungeheuer and Gert Böttcher in the leading roles.

The final bars of the European Weeks with Lieder soirées by international artistes, chamber music and symphony orchestras will, according to tradition, include military bands.

A new section of the programme will be "young European artistes in Passau".

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 12 March 1971)

Moshe Atzmon to take over from NDR's Schmidt-Isserstedt

Frankfurter Rundschau

Dr Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt will be leaving his post as chief conductor of the Norddeutscher Rundfunk (NDR) Symphony Orchestra on 31 July this year.

According to the NDR press office in Hamburg 70 year-old Dr Schmidt-Isserstedt has been nominated as honorary conductor of the orchestra for life. Under his baton the orchestra has in the past 25 years become one of the greatest in the world.

Dr Schmidt-Isserstedt will continue to conduct the orchestra which he built up after the War at public concerts and studio productions.

Moshe Atzmon, who is at present the chief conductor of the Sydney Symphony Orchestra, has accepted the offer to step into Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt's shoes. Mr Atzmon will take up his position on the conductor's rostrum at the beginning of the 1972-73 concert season.

Born in 1931, Moshe Atzmon, a Hungarian, has been the guest conductor of several leading British and Israeli orchestras. In 1969 he went to Sydney as the successor to Dean Dixon.

He made his first appearance with the NDR Symphony Orchestra on 8 March at the Hamburg Musikhalle.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 18 March 1971)

■ EDUCATION

Adult education centres take the lead in *contact studies*

Five years ago the Council of Arts and Science coined the term contact study. The Council hoped that universities would give their former students a chance of brushing up what they had once learnt there. But the universities proved reluctant. Now refresher courses are being arranged at night school.

The Council of Arts and Science uttered words of wisdom on 14 May 1966 when it stated that though the majority of students left university after four years their studies should not then come to a complete end. The progress recorded in some branches of science made further study essential.

The Council found an attractive name for this type of further education – contact study. And that was that. Few professional men were able to brush up what they had learnt at university (and perhaps forgotten again) and find out what the latest developments in their particular field were.

At that time the Council considered contact study to be the responsibility of the universities: "A prerequisite for refresher courses is that professional people can return to university."

But the universities paid little attention to this branch of further education and will probably continue to ignore it.

Thanks to the initiative of various bodies in Munich however there is something like contact study today, five years after it was first mooted.

Last year representatives of the city's Technical University, the Bavarian Ministry of Education, the Munich school authorities and the adult education centre met to discuss the issue.

Finally they decided that the adult education centre would organise contact studies as recommended by the Council of Arts and Science. The Federal state of Bavaria and the city of Munich provided extra money for these courses to be arranged. The scheme soon proved to be an overwhelming success.

The first series of courses was attended by 169 men and women whose university studies were over. A further 37 applicants had to be turned away as the places in courses they had chosen were already filled. They were left with the promise of a place on the next series of courses as a consolation.

The organisers of the scheme proved that they were on the ball. The first evening of a course can be attended free of charge and without any obligation to attend the whole series. It is only after this first evening that applicants have to decide whether they still want to attend the whole series or not. An average of one in ten give up after the first evening.

The other students attending the refresher courses were eager to continue. The average attendance per evening is 85 per cent. The lecturers' judgment is unanimous: "There is a welcome degree of commitment and hard work."

All the lecturers come from the Technical University. It is mainly the younger lecturers who take the courses. But the heads of the individual departments of



the Technical University helped to prepare the contact study courses. As a rule between two and five lecturers shared a course.

If the subject allows, informative lecturers alternate with practical work. There was however difficulty in adapting teaching to the wildly different standards of the students and the reasons why they wanted to attend refresher courses. This defect should be ironed out in future by intermediate tests similar to the comprehension controls in teaching programmes.

Courses last for a year. So far the adult education centre offers solid physics, analog mathematics, computer programming, modern industrial research and planning, semi-conductor electronics, equipment analysis measuring and control techniques, modern statistics, personnel management and the psychology of leadership and marketing. Courses in microbiology, biochemistry and management are to follow later.

As the organisers of the Munich experiment expected, industrial research and planning and personnel management proved most popular. That is not surprising. Up to now these subjects have been taught only at private institutes or a handful of universities. The private managerial schools are comparatively expensive whereas a course at the adult education centre in Munich only costs between 90 and 170 Marks.

The lecturers from the Technical University are young, as we have said, but so are their students. Three-quarters of the people attending courses are under forty. Most come from industry. So far only 25 civil servants and public officials have been attending courses. Women too are few – only a dozen turned up.

The Munich scheme has now been imitated in Düsseldorf. Here too the adult education centre is organising contact study courses, though on a less ambitious scale. Contact studies are now being started at the Cologne adult education centre as well.

In Düsseldorf the main support for contact study came from Professor Boro Döring of the university's mathematical department. He and Dr Karl-Gustav Werner, the director of the adult education centre, drew up the syllabus for five courses – computer programming, industrial research, the theory of probability and statistics, modern mathe[…] and modern methods of numerical [..]matics.

The last two courses were inten[…] the further training of mathemati[…]ers at secondary schools. But the re[…] was minimal with the result th[…] courses had to be wound up.

Dr Werner explained this by s[…] "Teachers are public officials and promotion is not rapid. That is why show no interest. We only ha[…] mention the courses to the amb[…] young people in industry and they up in droves."

The response of these youn[…] dustrialists for a course like indu[…] research was so great that the cour[…] to be split into two. This course cost[…] Marks, a bargain price compared [..] what private institutes charge.

To try to attract teachers t[…] contact study courses being held [..] adult education centre, Dr Werner [..] to ask the Education Minister w[…] the State would be prepared to pay of their course fees for them. This [..] occurs in Munich. Teachers there [..] two thirds of the costs of the cour[…] the State.

Henkel, the washing powder [..] facturers, pay half of the 100 Ma[…] for employees of theirs who w[…] attend contact study courses [..] Düsseldorf adult education centre.

Most of the people attendi[…] courses in Düsseldorf are economis[…] industrialists. But in Munich a sur[…] number of engineers attended the [..] fresher courses.

The people in Düsseldorf ar[…] young. Their average age is 35. So[…] them even come from Cologne fo[…] courses. Women too attend. One [..] aspect was that a doctor of me[…] attended the statistics course.

Contact study courses are also off[…] by the Wuppertal Technical Academy [..] subsidiary department of Aachen Te[…] nical University which also provides lecturers.

Peter Espe/Rudolf Re[…]
(Handelsblatt, 12 March[…])

New German scho[…] in The Hague

Dutch Education Minister G. H. Ve[…]ga has officially opened a large ne[…] building for the more than one hundr[…] year old German School in the Hag[…] The new building, designed by Frankf[…] architect Georg Sollwedel, cost five mil[…]lion Marks and was financed by th[…] government of the Federal Republic.

320 pupils are taught at the sch[…] from kindergarten stage to school-lea[…] certificate examinations. Apart from [..] predominant number of German chil[…] there are pupils of sixteen nationali[…] especially Austrians and Swiss. Teach[…] is done in German and the school [..] financed by the Federal Republic.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 February[…])



Bad Harzburg management academ[…] celebrates 15th anniversary

The Bad Harzburg Industrial Management Academy celebrated its fifteenth anniversary on 15 March. Since it was set up in 1956 some 170,500 top executives in industry and administration have attended the 6,994 courses and seminars organised by the Academy.

The Academy was set up by this country's Economic Association in Harzburg and is now run by Professor R[…]hard Höhn with a staff of 28 full[…] and ninety part-time lecturers. It em[…] a staff of 201 persons.

The aim of the Academy's work [..] draw up and pass on a contemporary [..] comprehensive guide to personnel m[…]agement and organisation and one [..] conforms to the standards required [..] democratic system.

The Harzburg leadership model is [..] used in many firms. The basic princip[…] this plan is the delegation of respons[…]ty.

(DIE WELT, 13 March 19[…])

■ MEDICINE

Lobby set up to press for reforms in psychiatric treatment

Health experts in this country estimate that one person in ten needs psychiatric treatment. Three million of these are described as trifling cases that can be treated by the family doctor.

But one mentally sick person in ten, amounting to an estimated total of 600,000, has such serious symptoms that a stay at a psychiatric clinic may be advisable.

However psychiatric hospitals in the Federal Republic have only about 95,000 beds available for these 600,000 potentially serious mental patients. There is also a shortage of psychiatric specialists and nurses.

The Action Committee for the Mentally Sick has now been set up in Bonn to put an end to this scandalous state of affairs in the medical treatment of psychiatric cases and to prepare the way for reforms in this sphere.

The members of the Action Committee are Bundestag members and psychiatrists. Its chairman is 47-year-old Walter Picard of Nieder-Roden near Frankfurt, a Christian Democrat member of the Bundestag.

Speaking of the aims of the group, he said, "We see ourselves as a lobby for the mentally sick who are under-privileged because they are of no importance in the *political power game!*"

The Action Committee is to open an agency in Bonn on 1 April 1971 and two full-time members of staff will be employed there. A press service and an information service for specialists is also to be started this year.

The struggle for a reform of psychiatric treatment in the Federal Republic is being carried on at present with more idealism than practical means. The budget for 1971 reaches the grand total of 150,000 Marks. The government contributes a subsidy of 100,000 Marks while the remaining 50,000 Marks is raised from membership dues.

Two-thirds of this figure is already tied up. Staff and office costs total 50,000 Marks while a similar sum has to be spent on scientific works and specialist congresses to trash out the recommendations that are to serve as the basis of their reform proposals.

It is no coincidence that one of the most committed fighters in this sadly neglected field is the headmaster from Hesse, Walter Picard. Picard was for many years the chairman of the social committee of the Hesse Welfare Association and during that time visited several mental hospitals both at home and abroad.

He remembers today that he was always filled with a sense of depression at what he had seen. "The conditions in these institutions are often frightful," he says. "If it were not for the hope that they were to be pulled down in a number of years time, a visit to them would be depressing."

Picard is angered by the excuse put forward by society that incurable mental cases do not suffer from their environment as they do not notice it: "When visiting these places it very soon becomes clear that even what are described as hopeless cases are completely conscious of their situation and realise that they have forced into the role of a pariah."

The history leading up to the formation of the group is very much the story of a man whose conscience and sympathy made him a committed parliamentary spokesman for the underdogs of our industrial society.

He has often asked questions in the Bundestag about the mentally sick. Last April he and fellow Christian Democrat Martin started a Bundestag debate that eventually led in October 1970 to a public hearing held before the Health Committee.

The results of this hearing were well-known to specialists in this field. But the majority of the committee members had known nothing about the subject beforehand and were shocked by what came to light.

They therefore made the recommendation to the government that it should set up an inquiry to provide the statistics needed as a basis for reforms that should have been carried out twenty years ago.

The treatment of psychiatric patients in the Federal Republic is backward and inhuman. The nursing staff is poorly trained and there is also a lack of bodies to help the rehabilitation of patients into society.

But reform proposals have failed in the past because there have been no statistics in the field of psychiatry. The inquiry should provide some idea of the treatment now available and how much this should be extended to satisfy the present need.

The group has set up an advisory body of specialists to help the government inquiry. This help will be welcomed – you only have to look at the list of the members of the executive and you will see why. Kulenkampff, Meyer, Huhn, Winkler and Häfener are among the leading psychiatrists in the Federal Republic today.

With the weight of these names behind it the action committee should be able to influence legislation by the central government and the Federal states as well as at district level. When new hospitals are being planned the action group will be able to get its ideas of modern psychiatric care accepted.

Picard is realistic about the practical possibility of success: "Health here is the affair of the Federal states. But even in countries like Sweden and Britain where legislation is centralised it took many years before reforms in the field of psychiatric care succeeded."

The main aim of the experts who have formed the action group is for every hospital but the smallest to have a psychiatric department. Then the large psychiatric hospitals with thousands of beds need no longer be planned. The mentally sick who need hospital treatment for a longish period of time would not then have to live in a ghetto.

Picard says, "Having psychiatric patients in general hospitals is not only a question of humanity but is also beneficial for treatment. Twenty years ago the World Health Organisation recommended that as far as possible the mentally sick should be treated in psychiatric wards attached to normal hospitals."

Picard believes that fifty per cent of the long-term patients in the ghetto-like hospitals could be rehabilitated into society sooner or later if they were only freed from their cages.

This would of course depend on there being psychiatric wards at normal hospitals that would also function as "psychiatric community centres" where suitable out-patient treatment could be given to ex-patients.

Speaking about this Picard says, "Psychiatric out-patient facilities will be needed in future. There is an increase of neuroses and other mental complaints as life becomes more urban. These centres would have a wide range of activities. You only have to think of the treatment of states of mental shock after heart attacks or serious accidents."

The idea of integrated psychiatric care is meeting violent opposition. This comes on the one hand from people and bodies responsible for financing the hospitals as they fear the expenditure this would entail and do not expect their patients to live under the same roof as "madmen".

Opposition also comes from neurologists who fear that their activities may be encroached upon if patients are also offered treatment at psychiatric centres.

The Action Committee for the Mentally Sick plans to pave the way for its reform proposals with an increase in public relations in this field.

Picard says, "It is important to rid the mentally sick of their pariah image. When the man on the street realises that he is as likely to suffer a mental complaint as an appendicitis there will no longer be any prejudice against psychiatric patients."

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 17 March 1971)

Hospital survey results published



Everybody must reckon on at least one stay in hospital during his life so the great interest shown in hospitals recorded by the Allensbach public opinion poll is not surprising.

Hospitals top the list of projects for urgent public investment in the minds of most people except for members of the "upper class and upper middle class" who give school and university building priority.

Neither is it surprising that people's attitudes towards hospitals are determined more by emotions than by reason.

It is remarkable that a large majority considers the "classless hospital" a good idea, although the question only gave a general indication of what this meant.

Since the last survey of what people thought about hospitals the basic feeling has remained favourable but the number of people who had no complaints after their most recent period of hospitalisation has sunk from 36 to 24 per cent.

The professional association of hospital administrators who commissioned the survey now published plan to use the results as the basis of comprehensive public relations work.

The best public relations work would be to remove all cause for justified complaint. Attention must also be paid to the training, pay, working conditions and role of hospital nurses. It is they who have the greatest influence on whether a patient enjoys his stay in hospital.

Brigitte Beer
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 March 1971)

CLINICAL NOTES

Cleft palate

Many married couples decide not to have children in case their offspring are born with an inherited cleft palate. Malformations of this type are one of the commonest hereditary complaints and can also affect the jaw and lip, giving rise to hare-lip.

Dr Holger Höhn, the Freiburg anthropologist, has now discovered that these defects are often not inherited. It is also possible for outside influences such as chemicals, vires or radiation to affect a child in this way during the pre-natal stage.

Fifteen per cent of parents with a cleft palate will however have children born the same way. But doctors can remedy this defect these days.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 March 1971)

Heart disease

Lower and middle grade white-collar workers, married men and academics are more likely to die of heart and circulatory complaints than blue-collar workers, widows and single men.

"Dissatisfaction with their job, the lack of exercise in their work and mental stress are all reasons why these groups are more susceptible to these diseases," Professor Hans Drexel of Munich University's balneological department told people attending the opening of the 1971 Health Week in Munich.

A study based on statistics over the years shows that almost twice as many men as women die of these complaints.

Cigarette-smokers, Drexler says, are more liable to suffer a heart attack than pipe-smokers or cigar-smokers. He traces *this fact to the varying temperaments of* these groups of smokers. While pipe-smokers are nearly all calm, balanced people, cigarette-smokers are nervous types.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 11 March 1971)

Sensitive skin

After years of research work a team of professors of dermatology have developed a synthetic soap called Seba-med that can be used by people with sensitive skin and an allergy to usual types of soap.

A spokesman for the Sebamat chemical company of Bad Salzig on the Rhine said that that the research work commissioned by the company had thus had a successful outcome.

"With this discovery the scientists have made an important contribution to soothing the complaints of all sufferers of skin allergies, over-sensitivity to soap or seborrhoic skin diseases," he started.

He added that leading university dermatological clinics in this country had helped in the development of the new medical soap and carried out thorough hospital examinations.

Seba-med, developed by professors from Wiesbaden, Munich and Nuremberg, contains no soap or alkali.

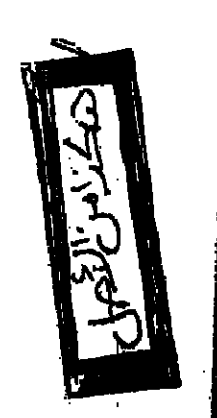
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 March 1971)

Muscular disease

About 12,000 people in the Federal Republic suffer from muscular dystrophy. Most are children. The Association for the Research of Muscular Diseases now plans to examine all these patients.

There will also be more research done into muscular diseases. The Association hopes that the present inadequate opportunities for treatment will be improved if a special department for these complaints is set up.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 March 1971)



■ THE ECONOMY

No sudden slump likely but creeping inflation is on the cards

Recession or not – that is the question. Everyone would like to know the answer. With all the variations on the theme of industry and the economy it is well-nigh impossible to produce a prognosis with any firm foundations.

Incoming orders which had begun to decline have recently started to increase again. Industrial production is still running in top gear. Short-time is still rather the exception than the rule.

The labour market has quickly recovered from the lethargy of the winter months, although this has, it must be said, been helped along by the unusually clement weather this winter.

Turnover in the retail trade was actually up by eleven per cent this January compared with the corresponding month of 1970. Is it possible that the economy is about to embark on an upward trend once again?

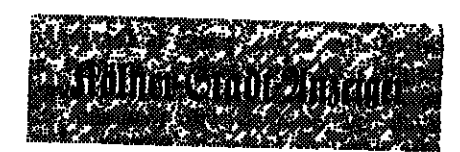
Nothing would be more disastrous than that! If we headed for another boom without a flat period in between, prices, which are already high, would increase even further.

Quite apart from this, earlier prosphecies that this year would see a quietening down of the prices situation have been shaken at the foundations.

Economic Affairs Minister Professor Karl Schiller has meantime worked out that increases are likely to be more in the region of four per cent than three.

Professor Kloten, Chairman of the Committee of Economic Experts, has shocked the trades unions with his thesis that in the interest of stable prices there should be no wage increases in the second half of 1971.

Needless to say, this is out of the



question. Wages and salaries will continue to rise and the extra costs these impose on manufacturers will be passed on to the consumer in the form of higher prices.

Resistance to these pressures is only likely to come from those branches where there is little room for manoeuvre as regards prices. Among these, it seems, is the chemicals industry. The major chemicals concerns, Bayer, BASF and Hoechst had to swallow large cuts in profits last year.

It would be a good thing if in those branches where rapidly rising personnel costs cannot be absorbed without great effect and cannot be passed on to the customer unreasonable wage demands were no longer met.

This would act as a kind of signal, if an employers' association let the situation run as far as strike action. It is not only the trades unions that are to blame for the tide of rising wages and salaries. Those who do the paying, the firms themselves, must take their share of the blame.

Psychologically speaking clearer signs that the economy is cooling down could be of benefit. The less a recession is feared the less likely it is that firms will keep pace with the demands of the gross national product. Granted this is nothing more than a theoretical appraisal.

In practice we should be thankful when the economy glides down slowly and carefully from a period of boom and whenever we are spared a sudden plunge into the depths. Today it looks as though the greatest boom of the postwar period is not going to lead to the deepest depression. Nevertheless the danger of "creeping recession" remains acute.

Certainly private consumer goods sales will increase with incomes continuing to grow. In the economic cycle the trend in paypackets always follows on the heels of trends in company profits.

But the high point of company investments has clearly been passed. This could be the germ of general recession. Whether this will take effect to the full – perhaps as late as next year – or whether it can be tempered by correct economic planning no one can say.

We can only hope that this balancing act on the edge of recession comes off, that the economy is given a much-needed breathing space, that the trend towards rising prices will slacken off, and that we will not have to pay for this with unemployment.

A certain number of these imponderables will be decided by what happens in other countries. In almost all leading Western countries prices are rising sharply. Can the Federal Republic achieve stable prices when other countries are in the throes of rising costs and prices?

If we can then there is bound to be further revaluation of the Mark. If we cannot then there will be inevitable consequences on the domestic scene. Greater emphasis must be laid on legal anti-inflationary measures.

Many groups involved are likely to start calling for more dynamic attitudes towards incomes and yield. Another factor that must be given a careful rethink is the relationship between debtors and ... One step that must be implemented ... remove from their privileged po... those who borrow large sums of ... and pay back with highly inflated ... At present they have the added adv... of being able to subtract their in... payments from their taxable income.

If isolated stabilisation of the cu... proves impossible the only way ... coordinated attacks on inflation, ... we want to slide deeper and deeper ... situation where the value of ... depreciates greatly.

But how are we to reach an in...tional agreement on measures to ... the problem of inflation? The Ame... have already made credit cheap and ... to get again and have set their eco... on an expansive course.

Western Europe will not be ab... resist this kind of pressure for long. ... interest rates are kept high invest... pour dollars into Europe and th... mean an influx of liquid cash tha... automatically relax the credit restri... and make money available for in...ment.

In addition it will mean an ... burden on the dollar exchange rate ... has had to be supported on a num... occasions in recent times.

The Bundesbank cannot sit back ...pily and watch the dollar weaken ... more than it can be happy to see ... of dollars that have for some time ... to be convertible to gold by the U... States.

The Bundesbank's hand is th... being forced for one reason beca... currency policy considerations. Bu... bank President Karl Klasen has ma... known that a further reduction of ... Rate and other interest rates is ... and he states that it has been possi... break down excessive demand.

Up until now he has given the ...pression that his main concern is to ... wage demands down to a reasonable le... This has certainly not been a success.

Gerhard Meyenburg

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 17 March ...)

INDUSTRY

Craftsmen still have an important role to play in industry



Those for whom the idea of crafts and craftsmen conjures up the idyll of the village blacksmith may believe that our modern industrial society with its mass-production has long since ceased to have room for these members of the middle classes.

This impression is engendered even further by the idea that elbow grease is not so much part of crafts as the proverbial saying goes.

But without a great deal of lobbying craftsmen can claim that their skills are still today an essential part of the overall economy. In fact their importance is growing from year to year.

The 23rd International Arts and Crafts Fair, taking place in Munich, is helping to underline this fact to non-believers.

There are more than 604,000 concerns in this country that could be called crafts. They employ 4,100,000 craftsmen and last year increased their turnover by fifteen per cent to 180 milliard Marks.

These small to medium-sized concerns can therefore claim to hold a reasonable position alongside industry, since their volume of trade was approximately one third of the turnover of industry as a whole, for which the figure was 530 milliard Marks.

As far as investments are concerned craftsmen can again underline the importance of their role in the overall economy.

For modernisation and extension of their businesses craftsmen last year invested eight thousand million Marks and were thus valued customers for the investment goods industry.

The role of crafts and craftsmen in our overall industrial picture is rated very highly at the Fair in Munich. There can be no question of crafts losing in importance and most concerns have order books filled for the next six months.

Although these figures may be impressive they do not mean that craftsmen's workshops are floored with gold! The independent life of the craftman is not free from problems.

Many people who have tried to call in a craftsman and have had little luck may have a low opinion of them. But as the President of the Central Association of Federal Republic Artists and Craftsmen, Joseph Wild, says, craftsmen require a growing amount of capital and are affected as much as anyone by the credit squeeze. They often have to take a cut in profits to raise the required cash.

Workshops are in urgent need of rationalisation in many cases since they have a hard time of it even when the economy is not booming to find suitably qualified hands.

This particularly applies to the search for youngsters to train in the profession or skill. Spokesmen for this branch of the economy have, therefore, been complaining for years that when it comes to further education in trades and skills apprentice craftsmen are often left out in the cold.

The problems of further education in a trade or skill are aggravated by the fact that nowadays a young craftsman must not only learn the tricks of his trade but must have a modicum of business training and an insight into the overall workings of the economy if he is to survive keen competition.

Furthermore with the tempting wage packets offered by jobs in heavy industry it is often too much to expect youngsters to go through a period of receiving pittances while doing an apprenticeship.

Prospects for the future are nevertheless quite favourable especially in those crafts that turn out a finished product. With the development of new techniques requirements of precision working are growing all the time.

For a long time therefore crafts have been vital as suppliers of parts to industry. They have played an essential role in the overall process of manufacturing finished goods. For a number of sections of the crafts there has for some years been a renaissance.

Cooperative work between crafts and heavy industry goes much further than the obvious example of the motor industry. Even spheres as modern as electronic data processing cannot do without the skills of the craftsman.

Ups and downs of the arts and crafts

Number of companies in thousands

1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
655	646	635	621	604

Turnover in milliard Marks

1966	67	68	69	1970
135	131	140	154	177

G 163

Most craftsmen are not too thrilled by their successes. 1970 turnover was fifteen per cent up on the 1969 figures to a total of 177 milliard Marks, but two-thirds of this came from upped prices. And the future does not look too bright.

A spokesman for the sector at the Arts and Crafts Fair said: "The more complicated an industrial product is, the more important the craftsman's contribution to it is."

In addition to this more and more industrial concerns are beginning to realise that it is less expensive for them to rely on highly productive small workshops for production of parts.

Fitting into this new position is not necessarily so simple for many an independent craftsman. They must often break away from old ideas that cooperation with heavy industry is the first step on the way to losing their independence.

Horst Fischer

(DIE WELT, 16 March 1971)

Bonn in danger of pleasing none of the people none of the time

Chancellor Willy Brandt, at the beginning of his term of office, hoped to make the government more democratic, but one thing he has achieved is an increase in arguments with leading groups of interested parties in this country.

The leading economic organisations have grown accustomed to extending their criticism of current faults in legislature and political leadership, the kind of thing they have always complained about, to the first Federal government not led by the CDU/CSU.

Trade unions, on the other hand, that can look back on a series of successful wage-scale agreements in which they managed to secure large increases for those they represent, compare the present series of successful moves by companies to raise prices, which they see as a sign of the companies doing their best to get rid of the present government.

Statements made by members of the SPD/FDP government have only served to underline that they support the theory that there is a conspiracy against them. The government has, thereby aggravated the polarisation in social services policy debates, for one in the disastrous concerted action committee meetings, for another in the crude language of numerous statements made by various associations, and has done itself great damage.

As a matter of fact the work of this government has been accompanied right up to recent times by protests and cries of disapproval from the lobbyists in the associations such as were heard, albeit more vociferously, during the recession of 1966 and 1967.

Even Otto Wolff von Amerongen's Central Chamber of Trade and Commerce (DIHT), the leading organisation among chambers of trade and commerce and as such forced to pull its punches when it comes to critical comment, has issued stern words. Words that would perhaps have sounded better coming from Fritz Berg's Confederation of Federal Republic Industries (BDI).

The DIHT, according to its retiring business manager Albrecht Düren, "cannot voice opinions other than those expressed by the Chamber as a whole or a majority of its members."

But the DIHT voiced its negative opinion of Finance Minister Alex Möller's bill to beat tax evaders in the words of one single lawyer who worked out the announcement and formulated its wording.

Certainly the government had neglected to take into account the opinions of the DIHT – which in fact would have been self-evident.

But is this any grounds for insinuating that arbitrary methods were employed, an accusation that Otto Wolff von Amerongen's predecessor, Ernst Schneider, never found occasion to level at any other government?

It is understandable that many observers took this as an expression of sheer selfish interests by individual industrialists, for whom the BDI would have been the more appropriate organisation.

The same degree of astonishment must be registered at Wolff's criticism of the "illusory policy of inner reform of the present government", followed up by the DIHT question about how seriously the Bonn government is pursuing its reform proposals.

Statements of this and many other kinds serve to unsteady the economy, which is precisely what the leading organisations themselves lambast, blaming it on the contradictory and unsatisfactory steps taken by the government.

Certainly the government must take some of the blame for undermining confidence. But it does help the economy when the feeling of insecurity is spread and exaggerated.

The only group that can hope to benefit from economic uncertainty is the Opposition. The DIHT must ask itself if that is what it wants. The price it may have to pay is a permanent split with the ruling Social Democrats.

Firstly we can accept what Willy Brandt said in a speech at Bielefeld, that there is a plot between the Opposition and a section of this country's economy. Secondly we can accept the truly crazy words of the Confederation of Federal Republic Trades Unions (DGB) committee member and member of the Bundestag, Georg Neemann (SPD), that many industrialists are trying to topple the present government by pushing up their prices – as if there were a monopoly in this country that would allow companies to do this without damaging their own interests! – or thirdly we can accept several clumsy utterances by spokesmen for associations that almost give rise to the impression that Willy Brandt was ... about the plot. Whatever of these ... we accept the fact remains that ... relationship between the government ... many economic organisations is not ...

Temporary agreement in the ... concerted action cannot pull the wool over our eyes. None of those involved considers Karl Schiller's group of economic experts worth bothering about.

There is a need for careful planning ... industrial organisations. Even if reforms cost money and this can only be raised ... levying higher taxes this does not ... that the outcome must be chaotic.

With our longwinded legal systems ... reforms cannot come about overnight. When they come they will not bring ... them unbearable new burdens, thanks ... the make-up of the Bundestag at present ... although there is nothing final, nothing decided about the reform programme yet.

The preference of many of the companies in this country for the Christian Democrats and Christian Socialists ... understandable. These were, after all, ... parties that were in power when ... Federal Republic economy got on its ... again. All the Social Democrats could ... at this time was to criticise in ... opposition role.

Nevertheless company bosses ... have got over the change of government quite calmly as long as they still ... enough air to breathe.

One thing the Social Democrats ... bear in mind is that they have to keep ... various interest groups in the Federal Republic social setup sweet or they ... be the government for long!

Dieter ...

(DIE ZEIT, 19 March ...)

Insufficient attention given to a secretary's posture at the typewriter

Doctors attached to firms and factories in this country have been making calculations. A secretary or shorthand typist who spends the best part of the day at least five days a week sitting in front of a typewriter is doing as much work in the course of the year with her mechanical apparatus as a man weighing 84 kilogrammes climbing a mountain over 3,000 feet high.

If, however, she uses an electric typewriter the amount of effort she expends corresponds only to a 78 kg (12 1/2 stone) man climbing a 150 foot hillock.

These figures are astonishing. At first glance this amount of physical effort spread out over a year seems quite slight. In fact the amount of energy expended by the housewife every day making beds in terms of calories exceeds that of the secretary pumping away at her typewriter.

The figures, however, are deceptive. Just as the housewife is forced to carry out unnatural and even unhealthy movements for the build of her body when she is making her bed so the secretary is also engaged on unhealthy activities owing to the construction of her typewriter and the desk and chair that go with it.

Although the electric typewriter is a boon to the secretary's nimble fingers the basic construction of this machine has changed very little since it was first mass-produced by Remington in 1873.

One thing that has remained for well-nigh one hundred years is the fact that the typewriter forces people into a position that can cause the following ailments:

*Inflammation of the tendons,
*Stiffness of muscles in the back of the neck,
*As a result of this, insufficient circulation and resultant headaches,
*Dizziness,
*Spots before the eyes,
*Buzzing in the ears,
*Pains in the forearm, hand joints and fingers,
*Backache,
*Disturbances to the sense of touch.

Hundreds of thousands of secretaries put up with these discomforts without raising a murmur, while their bosses have no idea that the girls are suffering.

There are two main factors that cause these temporary discomforts or, in some cases, permanent damage:

Touch-typists, working with both hands, are unable to support their head correctly – this puts tension on the muscles in the neck and shoulders. (Without realising it people reading a book tend to support their head with their hand).

Secondly neither the machine nor the typing desk has any kind of support for the forearm. Hands have to be kept moving freely over the keyboard.

Secretaries are martyrs to the cause and it is high time something was done to help them. Internationally famous designer Luigi Colani, 42, from Rheda in Westphalia, has been experimenting to try to find a solution to this problem.

With his ten-man team he has been commissioned by a firm manufacturing office furniture to design an integrated workplace for secretaries.

His chair, desk and typewriter form a unit. Elbows are supported by the chair-arms, the body can rest comfortably in the correctly shaped chair and dictating machine and intercom are built into the headrest.

This new design to make typing more comfortable and safer will be on show at this year's Hanover trade fair to be held between 22 and 30 April.

The integrated typing desk will be improved even further by that time with



hand-rests on the under part of the typewriter so that the typist can rest her hands and work more comfortably.

Designer Luigi Colani sees his workplace being adapted for other uses such as computer programming desks and monitors and he does not deny that his best ideas such as this come to him when he has had a glass of whisky and a little hashish.

He said: "It is about time that typists and secretaries were spared the agony of oldfashioned desks and machinery."

(WELT am SONNTAG, 14 March 1971)

A design for the typist's desk of the future (Photo: ABC)



■ ENVIRONMENT

7,000 villages pump untreated waste into lakes

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG
Industriekurier

At the Bundestag hearing called by the home affairs and health committees water specialist Professor Böhnke estimated the amount of money that must be invested in the country's water resources between now and the end of the century to be no less than 233,000 million Marks.

So much play is made with the year 2000 that there is every reason to be more than a little dubious about some of the forecasts that are made but there can be no doubt that thousands of millions will have to be spent on keeping water resources clean.

This figure too, exact though it may appear to be, is based on rough estimates. No one can say at the moment how much it is going to cost in the decades to come to pump effluent into waterways with an easy conscience.

Dramatising the sewage problem by talking in terms of staggering sums of money may have a shock effect but it also gives rise to a feeling of resignation. 233,000 million Marks is so much that one hardly knows what to do.

It appears a far less alarming amount, however, when it is recalled that in recent years the country's three major chemicals manufacturers, Bayer, Hoechst and BASF, have each invested roughly 200 million Marks in purification plant.

All it needs, then, is a thousand firms who are prepared to plough the same amount of money into water purification over the next thirty years and the problem of finding the money is solved.

This is, of course, mere theorising but it conveys a clearer idea of the size of the problem. What is more, sewage is not only an industrial problem. Domestic sewage also mounts up and involves the entire population.

It is essential (and far more important than playing with figures) that as much be done as quickly as possible, even if it is only step by step.

For local authorities the sewage problem ought to be one of building purification plant. Sad to say, some 7,000 communities do not have a sewage works, though.

Burgomasters and local councils tend not to think in terms of immortalising themselves by building a sewage works. Sports facilities, swimming baths and tourist attractions go down better when election time comes round.

The village's sewage is pumped into the nearest stream, much to the annoyance of the neighbouring village downstream, but then the two have never been on the best of terms.

Polluted rivers only upset local authorities and the general public when they are already polluted. There is just no incentive and one of the major moves the government ought to make is to create greater incentives for the 7,000 miscreants to purify their own sewage.

As has already been indicated the purification of industrial effluent presents far more complicated problems. The Federal Ministry of Education and Science has just allocated four million Marks towards the development of new water purification procedures and is prepared to extend the programme if necessary.

Both the number and the amount of harmful substances that cannot or can only inadequately be eliminated by existing methods of purification are rapidly on the increase.

The much-vaunted ability of our waterways to purify themselves has not only been overtaxed in many instances; it is reduced by the noxious newcomers.

The Ministry is thinking first and foremost in terms of what are called physical procedures, such as adsorption by means of active carbon, partial desalination by means of economic ion exchangers and extra-fine filtration.

The complexity of the entire subject is demonstrated by the results of a survey conducted among specialists by the Heidelberg study group on systems research.

Virtually nothing is known about the number and nature of waste products in industrial effluent, the survey concludes. Heavy metal compounds, petroleum and refinery products and fluorides merit special mention, though.

One specialist questioned estimates the number of substances either directly pumped into waterways or formed subsequently at between a hundred and a thousand million.

A serious future problem would appear to be cooling water, pumped into the nearest river at a slightly higher temperature than the river water after passing through the cooling systems of power stations, nuclear power stations in particular.

Harmful substances are not only pumped into the country's waterways as sewage or effluent. They are also, and to an increasing amount, produced by shipping, including small boats.

There can also be no overlooking a phenomenon known to specialists as entrophy. Artificial fertiliser that is not used by plants is washed through the soil into the nearest river by rainwater and so accelerates the growth of water plants that entire lakes are becoming a mass of vegetation.

The ideal procedure as far as industrial water consumers are concerned would be the development of means of reusing water to such an extent that the same water would be kept in circulation all the time.

In a number of industries, steel, for instance, this is already largely the case and within certain limits could be done with cooling water too.

One measure that would not be at all expensive would be standardisation of the guidelines used by the various states in this country prior to agreement on international standards.

Last but not least more must be done in the way of appeals to the sense of responsibility of the general public. Much negligence causing a great deal of harm could thus be brought to an end.

As many harmful substances as possible in, say, detergents definitely ought also to be replaced by unobjectionable agents. This, though, is a requirement that can only be fulfilled gradually and over a longer period of time.

Another important factor is regular analysis of water by means of measuring stations and floating laboratories. If the number of harmful substances continues to increase at the present rate new techniques will need to be developed.

But not even the most up-to-date measuring techniques can ever replace the age-old law against poisoning springs. It is due to neglect of the further ramifications of this law that enormous sums of money need now to be invested in counteracting the damage that has been done as a result.

Hermann Laupsien

(Handelsblatt, 11 March 1971)

The new purification plant at Dormagen on the Rhine (Photo: AP)

Bayer uses bacteria to puri[fy] noxious waste

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Bacteria must be bred and trained, as it were, to clean and purify sewage permanently – biologically rather than mechanically, that is.

Thousands of millions of bacteria must be put to work eating, converting and digesting dirt, otherwise there can be no purifying – in relative terms at least – the industrial and domestic output of sewage and effluent.

No bacteria are small enough not to go on strike when their environment changes, though, whether it be because of a change in their regular diet due to production changes at a chemicals factory or because of a lack of nutrient due to plant being closed down either permanently or during holidays.

A number of bacteria can survive a lock-out of this kind; others bite the dust immediately with the result that effluent is either not purified at all or only partially.

On the basis of many years' experience the designers of what is as yet the most efficient purification plant in Europe, located at Dormagen, half-way between Cologne and Düsseldorf, decided that computers cannot provide all the answers in advance.

They must learn the hard way, they reckoned. If at first you don't succeed, try, try again. This, of course, costs not only money but also time.

At all events the outcome is that after investment to the tune of 27 million Marks all biologically purifiable effluent of Bayer's Dormagen works and the neighbouring Erdölchemie factory can be purified so thoroughly that they no longer worry fish in the Rhine and above all no longer jeopardise the drinking water supplies of several million people along the lower reaches of the Rhine and in Holland.

Dormagen's purification capacity is, it is claimed, sufficient to cope with the sewage of a city of 1.3 million people – Munich, for instance. It is already in operation but will not be completed until 1972.

By then investment will have reached a total of 34 million Marks and annual running costs will amount to seven million Marks.

The input is first prepurified mechanically in six filter beds. Biological purification with the aid of bacteria then follows in a further thirteen beds.

The bacteria have ten hours to sink their teeth into the dirt, as it were, developing in the process into a thick brown foaming layer of mud.

They can only do the job, how[ever] ... 85 tons of atmospheric oxygen a d[ay] ... either pumped in through jets (ob[viously] the more successful and safer proc[ess]) or stirred in from above.

In the third stage this layer of ... removed, filtrated, heated to a te[mpera]ture of 200 degrees centigrade and ... ed on a rubbish tip in the hope tha[t it will] not only not affect the water ta[ble but] one day provide the humus for a ... greenery or the foundations for ...

The purified water is pumped in[to the] Rhine.

When plant of this kind costs a ... 35 million Marks and industrial co[ncerns] can raise the cash, even though they ... not do so with the best will in the ... why, one wonders, are not local au[thori]ties – cities at least – compelled ... the same?

Local authorities can, when all ... and done, raise the cash more ... than industry, which has to ... whereas the local council can ... the rates, something they are usual[ly] too happy to do.

Arnold Krampe of the North R[hine-]Westphalian water board replie[s] happily that most local authoritie[s give] priority to theatres, sports faciliti[es and] town halls. The most the state can ... offer subsidies.

The water rate and sewage du[es are] political dynamite and local politi[cians] are loath to touch them. This likely ... is what has decided Bundestag mem[ber] Rommerskirchen to announce his in[ten]tion of checking whether the rul[es and] regulations allow the Bundestag to ... environmental protection investmen[ts by] local authorities mandatory.

This is by no means the end of ... matter, though. Much investmen[t is] unduly delayed because someone or ... lodges a protest against planning pe[rmis]sion and the affair goes to court.

What is more, any number of au[thori]ties are responsible for some asp[ect or] other in this country and even mor[e at] international level.

As regards the Rhine agreement b[e]tween the countries involved would se[em] to be a long time coming, yet until ... reached there can be no hope of ... the river water at least a little clean[er].

Ernst Ber[ens]

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 18 March 1[971])

TECHNOLOGY

Europe's largest nuclear power station at Biblis

Five kilometres from Biblis, a small market town where to this day an annual Cucumber Queen is chosen to celebrate the abundance of cucumbers, tomatoes and asparagus in this part of Hesse, the largest nuclear power station in Europe is nearing completion.

The massive sixty-metre (200-ft) reactor dome made of 29-millimetre Krupp steel is on its way to becoming the hallmark of a landscape previously dominated by the spires of Worms Cathedral on the other side of the Rhine.

At the end of the first stage the station will boast an installed capacity of 1,200 megawatts, enough to meet the power requirements of a city twice the size of Munich.

(Map: Werner Schmidt/DIE WELT)

A coal-fired power station would get through two and a half million tons of coal a year in generating the same amount of power, producing six cubic kilometres of carbon dioxide in the process.

Biblis will be fired by uranium dioxide, though, and a single kilogramme of uranium dioxide generates 650 million kilocalories, enough heat to bring the water in three 50 x 25 metre swimming baths to the boil or meet the power requirements of a household that uses 200 kilowatt hours a month for a century.

The energy liberated during nuclear fission for the most part goes to waste. Only two per cent of it is utilised for power generation purposes but even this low percentage is sufficient to generate power for less than two and a half Pfennigs a kilowatt hour.

Nowhere in Europe, Kraftwerk Union technicians from Erlangen and Mühlheim maintain, will power be generated for less.

By the time work has reached this stage visitors will only be able to view the reactor building from the outside because of the nuclear chain reaction going on within.

Project engineers state that even if a Bundeswehr Starfighter were to dive into the reactor dome at the speed of sound its engine shaft would only get half-way though the two-metre shell of concrete. There would be no other damage.

In wartime, of course, the situation would be rather different. It could only be hoped that the enemy, with nuclear power stations of his own, would allow common sense to prevail.

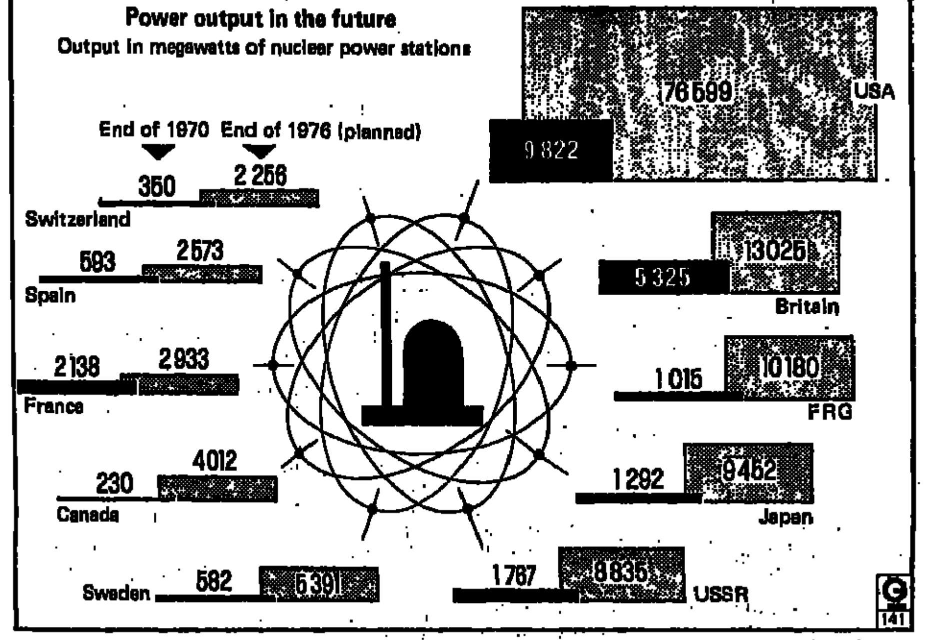
Even the most peaceable of nuclear power stations releases radioactivity into the atmosphere while going about its business, mind you. In the vicinity of Biblis this radiation will amount to a fifth of the natural level of radioactivity, it is claimed.

Radioactivity represents a threat not merely to the environment. What happens in the event of an earthquake? The upper reaches of the Rhine are something of a geological ditch and minor quakes occasionally occur.

The 150,000 tons of reactor building are lodged, at a depth of nine metres below ground-level, on three metres of concrete, sufficient to ensure safety in the event of earthquakes on a graph of up to eight.

These precautions are to be increased following the recent earthquakes near Los Angeles and the experience gained as a result of this phenomenon in the United States.

Adequate precautions have been taken against flooding, it is claimed, but in other respects water still represents something of a problem.



For cooling purposes sixty cubic metres of water a second must be taken from the Rhine, with the result that a fair-sized river of water is continually flowing through the reactor.

Sufficient water is available but during cooling is heated to a temperature nine degrees above normal. At low water the overall temperature of the Rhine at the point where water is returned to the river is 1.5 degrees higher than further upstream.

This undesirable change from the viewpoint of biological life in the water is not offset by natural cooling until a further fifty kilometres downstream. There is certainly no possibility of building one nuclear power station next to the other.

It remains only to ask what is to be done with the nuclear waste, the fuel rods spent after three and a half years in use. Nuclear waste in this country ends up in a disused salt mine near Wolfenbüttel specially bought for storage purposes by the Federal government.

Stored down below, radioactive garbage will, it is claimed, be unable to do any damage. The storage space available should be sufficient to accommodate waste until the end of the century, by which time the Biblis pressurised water reactor, developed by Siemens, will long have been outmoded.

By the year 2000 Biblis will be one of a generation of nuclear power stations that are past history. Until then they will be urgently needed to keep the wheels turning.

Ernst Berens

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 March 1971)

Plans to build another nuclear power station

North-West Germany will in all probability boast, in a few years' time, the largest nuclear power station in the world.

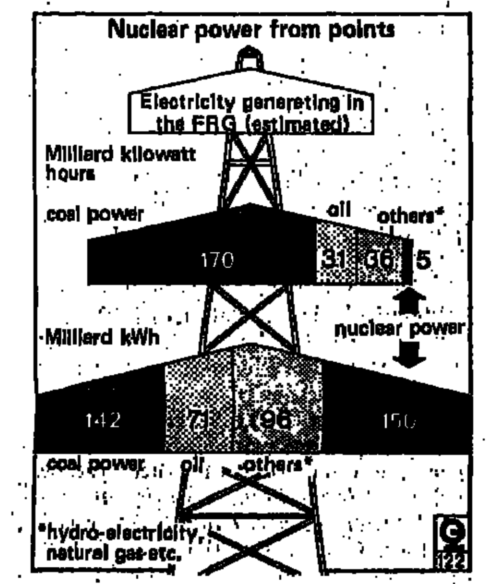
Nordwestdeutsche Kraftwerke and Preussenelektra, of which NWK are a subsidiary, plan to build their 1,300-megawatt reactor on the left bank of the lower Weser between Brake and Nordenham.

NWK's supervisory board recently gave its approval to participation in the project, which will be the third nuclear power station in the region following Stade and Brunsbüttel.

Preussenelektra are to discuss their financial involvement at the beginning of April. Present plans foresee each company shouldering half of the estimated construction costs of 825 million marks, including the first supply of fuel.

Nordenham will be a pressurised-water reactor similar in design to the one already in operation at Obrigheim (350 megawatts) and under construction at Stade (660 megawatts) and Biblis (1,200 megawatts).

Kraftwerksunion, a consortium consisting of the combined resources of Siemens and AEG, are to build the reactor.



They are also constructing the two other nuclear power stations in the region.

Were construction work to commence immediately the power station could become operational early in 1976. It will supply 9,000 million kilowatt hours a year, which is not much less than this year's total production figure for NWK's conventional power stations.

NWK stress that this country has now overtaken the United States in the development of high-performance nuclear power stations.

(DIE WELT, 17 March 1971)

Significant developments in this country's nuclear power

Nuclear power is on the advance. The current capacity of nuclear power stations in this country is relatively insignificant at roughly 900 megawatts, but by the end of the decade nearly one power station in four will be powered by nuclear fission.

Professor Heinrich Mandel, a director of the largest power company in the country, Rheinisch-Westfälische Elektrizitätswerke (RWE), recently forecast in Essen that the installed capacity of nuclear power stations will amount to about 25,000 megawatts by 1980.

This is more than the capacity of all 105 nuclear power stations in the world at present. Between them they generate a total of about 20,000 megawatts.

By the end of the decade industrial estimates put the total expected output of nuclear power stations all over the world at about 300,000 megawatts.

These figures were made public by RWE in connection with the construction of what will be the largest nuclear power station in Europe at Biblis on the Rhine.

At present seven nuclear power stations are in operation in this country. They are Kahl experimental reactor (fifteen megawatts), Karlsruhe research reactor (fifty megawatts), Gundremmingen nuclear power station (237 megawatts), Jülich experimental reactor (thirteen megawatts), Lingen (252 megawatts) and Obrigheim (283 megawatts) nuclear power stations and Grosswelzheim superheated steam reactor (25 megawatts).

By 1975 the first generation of commercial reactors of between 600 and 1,200 megawatts will come into service. Indeed, Würgassen boiling-water reactor, built for Preussische Elektrizität, and Stade pressurised-water reactor, to be operated jointly by Nordwestdeutsche Kraftwerke and Hamburgische Elektricitätswerke, both 670-megawatt nuclear power stations, are to start generating power next year.

By *1974* or *1975* they will be followed by four more major nuclear power stations. Early in 1974 Biblis (1,200 megawatts) is to be taken into service. It will be followed either later in that year or early in 1975 by Brunsbüttel (800 megawatts), Philippburg I, near Bruchsal, (900 megawatts) and possibly the BASF nuclear power station at Ludwigshafen.

Work at Ludwigshafen has, however, been postponed until next year by the Federal Science Ministry in view of environmental problems. This accounts for the uncertainty as to when the BASF nuclear power station will be completed.

At the same time there have been proposals to install a further 1,200 megawatts at Biblis.

(Hannoversche Presse, 11 March 1971)

OUR WORLD

Sex paper circulations outstrip the serious press

Handelsblatt
DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNG
Industriekurier

Publisher Helmut Rosenberg lay seriously ill in bed suffering from angina. It was rumoured, he wanted to sell *St Pauli Nachrichten*, circulation 800,000, *Reeperbahn*, with a circulation of 370,000, *Sex Report*, circulation 370,000 and *him*, circulation 36,000. These illustrated publications were bid for by the St Pauli-Anzeiger Verlag, whose editor is Heinz-Peter Faussner.

For the bedridden man this was going too far. He commented: "A mother does not sell her child. I am just as bound up with my publications." He contacted his lawyer and asked him to make strong denials of these rumours. The rumourmongers had omitted to contact him to find out that indeed he had no intention of selling.

It was true that Helmut Rosenberg had received five various offers for his empire, but he denied that he had any interest in taking any of them up. An offer had been made to him of five million Marks, and three offers of three million Marks for his entire publishing interests and one offer of 300,000 Marks – something of a joke – for the *St Pauli Nachrichten* alone.

Helmut Rosenberg was the first to discover and exploit the 'demand' for a publication such as the *St Pauli Nachrichten*. Such is his proud boast.

It all happened in 1968. Rosenberg was at the time running a sort of junk shop in St Pauli selling rare items along with antiques. An ex-*Spiegel* photographer, Günter Zint proposed that Rosenberg and he should produce a tourist's where-to-go in Hamburg. They had the idea of producing souvenirs for tourists which would be a newspaper with the tourist's name in the headline. For example: "Fritz Müller arrested in a brothel". Or: "Ewald Schultz takes over as new boss of Eros Center" would be specially set up for Mr Müller or Mr Schultz.

The first edition of *St Pauli Nachrichten* was just four pages, cost ten Pfennigs and ran to 10,000 copies which were sold in the Reeperbahn area.

Three thousand copies were sent out with the specially doctored headlines for St Pauli tourists while the remainder were given away by Rosenberg. Demand was great and the circulation increased.

By May 1968 is was up to 15,000.

By July 1968 the six-page paper costing 20 Pfennigs had a circulation of 20,000.

In June 1969 it had swelled to twelve pages, cost 30 Pfennigs and had a circulation of 105,000.

Today about 800,000 copies of this weekly paper are printed. This is higher than the circulation of other weeklies such as *Welt am Sonntag, Christ und Welt* and *Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt* together. Only 780,000 copies of these three papers are printed each week.

The overall St Pauli press (*St Pauli Nachrichten, St Pauli Zeitung, St Pauli Illustrierte)* has an estimated weekly circulation of between three million and five million.

Martin Schwaebe, editor-in-chief of the paper *Die Familie* calls them "bordello papers". Others speak of the St Pauli press and include in it sex gazettes that are not even printed in Hamburg such as *Treffpunkt Sex, Sex & Gags, OK, Frivol, Mini-slip, Nacht Sex Press, Sex Gazette, Sexplizissimus, Sylt Intim* and so on and so forth.

The result of a survey taken in one day in Hamburg showed that there were 23 sex papers on sale.

Publishers are doing good business with printed sex. Where the line can be drawn between what they print and still-illegal pornography is difficult for any lawyer to say, particularly those such as Cologne Public Prosecutor Herr Busse who considers that pornography begins when primary sex organs are shown.

The first newspaper on the bandwagon, *St Pauli Nachrichten*, is still the biggest. There is a difference in quality between this and its many imitations.

Helmut Rosenberg explained his ideas and those of his editorial team by saying that "sexually free people do not become murderers." They are of the opinion that the subject of sex is still taboo for people in this country and gives rise to feelings of guilt. They are crusading against this and trying to free men "from their sexual plight".

Helmut Rosenberg said: "I believe that I am on the right road for doing my duty towards society." It is not clear whether he sees how little his publications express a genuine relationship between two people, how much sex and a partner in sex remain just consumer goods in his publications that are enjoyed and are good business.

Nevertheless his editors are making rudimentary efforts to sell what they call "emancipated sex". In other St Pauli publications it sometimes happens that consumer tests are conducted on prostitutes; foreign workers, and people with long hair are derided, and it is not only primitive sexual drives that are played upon but also baser nationalist tendencies. That at least does not occur in Rosenberg's publications.

Sex, with its still attendant taboos, is not only treated at great length in the sex press but also for example in the magazine for married couples *Jasmin*.

Jasmin, according to Peter Dahl, a journalist and publisher of a press and information service on censorship in the Federal Republic as well as being a fellow worker on the investigation "St Pauli Press – anatomy of a market for lust" offers stimulation – surrogate – stronger stimulation – more absurd surrogate, but never directly satisfies a reader's need for information.

Henryk Broder, a psychologist and journalist has conducted another analysis of pornography and published a report entitled "Who's afraid of pornography?" Like Herr Dahl he takes exception to this magazine.



A *St Pauli Nachrichten* fan engrossed in the paper's entertaining reading matt[er]
(Photo: Marianne von der La[ncken])

He said: "... What *Jasmin* and the rest of the illustrated press prints is a merry-go-round of frustration. Readers are presented with things that they are only ever likely to know from hearsay and what they have read in the press. They will probably never have such experiences in their life. They compare their life to the glamour of pornographic fables and come to the conclusion that they cannot keep up with this.

"In addition they do not get to see what they really want to ... whereas interest in genuine (prohibited) pornography very quickly wanes as we have learned from experience since it soon satisfies curiosity by unveiling everything and leaving no taboos primly covered up. The exact opposite is true of the kind of whiter-than-white pornography permitted in this country. It gives out stimulants in small doses and never comes to the crucial point of total enlightenment. Thus it guarantees itself a continued existence and those who peddle it good business, while they hypocritically claim to be helping people to a better life."

The Rosenberg publication *him* is completely different from the rest of his papers. It is sub-titled "the magazine with the man" a publication for the homophile. Editor-in-chief of this publication Dieter Michael Specht, 29, a student of psychology, Catholic theology and German studies said: "We want to make the homophile aware of what he is, give him self-awareness and help him come to terms with those around him and the problems that face him."

Herr Specht calls himself a fighter and says that with his studies of Christianity he is counted among those people who are respected. When he admitted th[at he] was homosexual he was thrown o[ut of] the clerics association.

In *him* he discusses the proble[ms of] male prostitutes and has brought [out a] report "Homosexuals – victims of [...]" in conjunction with Munich's cri[minal] police. He has called for a lic[ensed] brothel for homosexuals since "th[is would] cut crime," and has thrown light o[n the] problems of the ageing homosexual, "[the] loneliest man in the world."

Working alongside him on this p[aper] Dieter Michael Specht has promi[nent] people such as Professor Hans-Jo[achim] Schoeps, as well as many journalists [from] serious newspapers.

Mostly they write under pseudonym[s]. Some, according to Specht, have so [freed] themselves from the "shackles of soci[ety]" that they freely admitted to being wr[iters] for him.

Herr Specht sees his publication [as a] kind of family paper in which politi[cs are] not discussed but aids are given to f[it] into society.

For Rosenberg *him* is a losing bu[siness]. Production costs for a circulation [of] 50,000 run to about 40,000 M[arks]. Advertisements bring in no more th[an] 5,000 Marks a month. Herr Specht said "Firms don't want to arouse suspicion that they have anything to do with [a] magazine of this kind."

Helmut Rosenberg said that the [...] overheads for his firm are 108,000 M[arks] per month. But business is thriving a[nd he] has been able to buy expensive print[ing] equipment and an estate near the [...] border costing in all 1.2 million Marks.

Martin Schwaebe would like to [see] these newspapers that he attacks pro[se]cuted by the "weak-kneed Federal [...] public agency responsible for control[ling] obscene publications". According to [him] they are highly dangerous to impress[ion]able young people and are direct[ing] sexual drives into an area "that ca[n] have damaging effects for society."

The *Bundesprüfstelle* under the cha[ir]manship of Rudolf Stefen has refused [to] agree to Schwaebe's demands nor [the] latest call from the Bonn Minister [for] Family and Youth Affairs for pro[se]cution. This decision taken in Octo[ber] 1970 meant that *St Pauli Nachrichten* should not be put on the index. It [was] judged to be "not damaging to [the] young."

The judgment was affected by co[n]sideration of rudimentary efforts at cri[ti]cal and emancipatory dissemination [of] information. Since then there have be[en] no further threats of prosecution agai[nst] *St Pauli Nachrichten*.

Maria Heiderscheidt

(Handelsblatt, 15 March 1971)

Arranging for a wife



Every seventh marriage in this country is arranged with the aid of a marriage guidance bureau, according to Arthur H. Flidtner, chairman of the association of marriage guidance bureaux, speaking in Frankfurt.

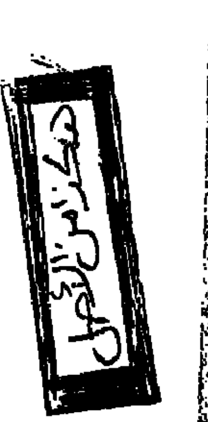
In the main, women between 35 and 60 and men between 25 and 30, and frequently up to 40, turn for help to the 250 marriage guidance bureaux that operate in this country.

People seeking aid to make a happy marriage come from all professional groups and from all social levels, according to Arthur Flidtner. Ministers and actors as well as cooks and building labourers have sought the aid of these bureaux.

The statistics of those who seek aid from marriage guidance bureaux has changed little over the past ten years. Ten years ago the average cost for consulting a marriage guidance bureau was only 300 Marks. In 1970 this cost could be anything from 300 to 3,500 Marks.

The most expensive method of consultation was via guidance bureaux that use computers to select partners.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 2 March 1971)



SPORT

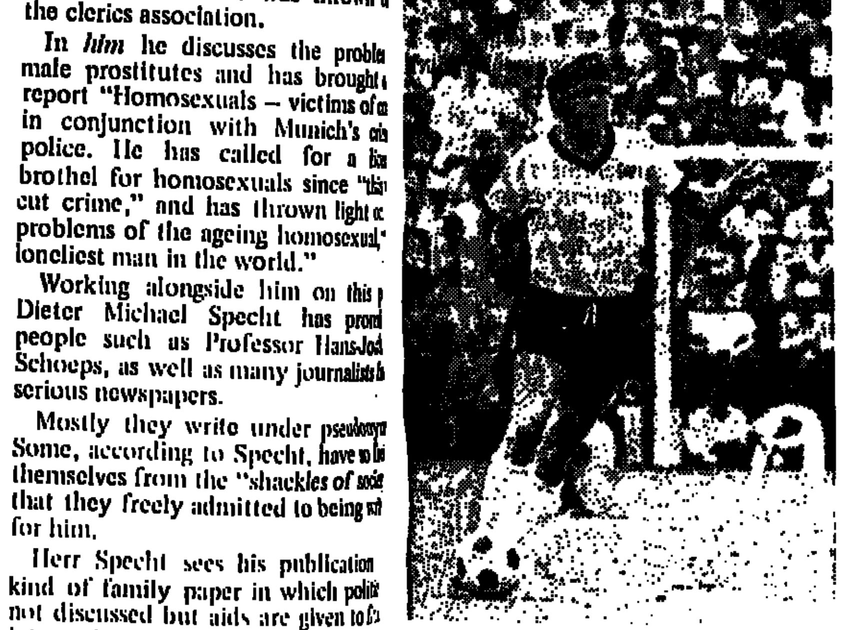
Soccer stars play abroad for better pay and more glory

Among this country's footballers abroad the names that most readily come to mind are those of Helmut Haller and Karl-Heinz Schnellinger in Italy, undoubtedly this country's most prominent football emigrés.

They are by no means alone, though, and Italy is not the only country where there is a demand for first-rate football talent from this country. More than two dozen professionals are currently under contract to clubs in Belgium, France, Switzerland and Holland.

They have their problems, too. In their adopted countries they are generally known as the Blond Boy or the German and their Teutonic strenth and Germanic resilience are praised sky-high.

Praise this may be but it is also a continual reminder of their origin. They are foreigners, foreign workers. And back here they are seen as mercenaries – Germans, of course, but Germans who prefer to work abroad.



Helmut Haller

Their wives stomp through the supermarkets, dictionary in hand. They cook German food, drive German cars, their children go to the German school, they tune in to German radio programmes and the postman brings them German newspapers.

Haller went to Bologna in autumn 1962 after a first-rate, ante-raising performance at the World Cup in Chile. Schnellinger followed in his footsteps, going to Mantua, in summer 1963.

Both went of their own free will with the intention of making money and reasonable people everywhere wished them good luck. Morbid patriots were, of course, quick to talk of treachery and a sell-out.

They earned the money they were hoping for, too, and still do so. By now both of them are Mark millionaires and

WELT am SONNTAG

have invested wisely, Haller in real estate, stocks and shares and a house in Augsburg, Schnellinger also in real estate, shares and valuables, including paintings.

AC Milan, Schnellinger's club, recently played Juventus Turin, Haller's club, to a 90,000-crowd at Milan's San Siro stadium. The final score was 1-1 and each had paved the way for his team's goal.

This is the stuff that pays – cash, praise and new contract prospects. Thirty-two year-old Schnellinger and 31 year-old Haller can count on the wheel of fortune turning their way for a further season at least.

Since their emigration success has followed success, and success has paid. Haller was elected Footballer of the Year in Italy and in 1964 won the Italian championship with Bologna.

Schnellinger is still considered to be one of Italy's best backs. With Milan in 1967 he was a member of the team that won the Italian championships and went on to win both European Cups.

Good luck has neglected neither of them yet there have been occasions when they have willingly foregone the financial rewards and come home – to play for their own country.

Take Helmut Haller at the Mexico World Cup, for instance. The Italians gave him leave of absence to play for this country. His fellow-countrymen gave him a cordial but guarded reception. The first twenty minutes of the first fixture, against Morocco in Leon, put paid to Haller's cherished hopes though.

He was starved of the ball. His fellow-players made it clear what they felt of him and that they had no intention of allowing him to share in the glory that was to be theirs.

After twenty minutes Haller left the field. That evening he locked himself in his room and ever since there has been no more mention of Helmut Haller playing for this country again.

Karl-Heinz Schnellinger, tougher and more self-confident, more diplomatic too, can boast Rhenish charm and cunning. He lives his own life and does not allow external influences to gain the upper hand. His broader shoulders have so far shrugged off the chips.

"Homesickness?" he says. "Not me – not as long as I feel I am needed here, anyway." Spaghetti and macaroni have consoled him for the disappearance from the culinary horizon of Rhenish *sauerbraten*, the salt pork joint that is a favourite dish where he comes from. Like Haller he thinks of himself as an Italian footballer.

As a player for Düren 99 and 1 FC Cologne he played in two World Cups and was capped 27 times. As a player for AS Rome and AC Milan he has also taken part in two World Cup competitions and been capped twenty times.

Both men earn lire by the kilo in Italy but will play for their country at the drop of a hat. "I only have to give him a call," national coach Helmut Schön says of Schnellinger. And despite Mexico Haller frankly admits that "For an international cap I would cross the Alps on foot."

For this kudos Schnellinger is quite willing to encounter the ill-will of his fellow-players. The other members of the team take a dim view of his earning the money abroad and then snatching caps from one of their number into the bargain.

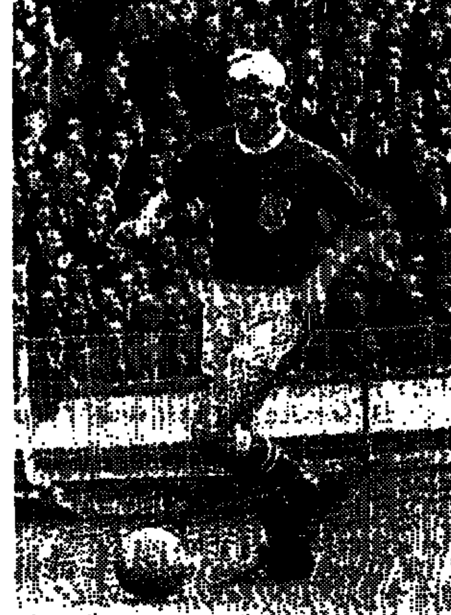
On the last occasion when this dislike made its presence felt, before the match against Albania, Schnellinger claimed it left him cold.

With the healthy egoism born of self-confidence and years of professional give and take abroad he readily accepted Helmut Schön's offer of the position of freewheeler among the backs, a position Franz Beckenbauer has longed for for years.

The atmosphere was a little chilly as a result but Schnellinger shrugged this off. The pundits proved him right, many of them making him out to have been the best man on the field in what was in other respects a none too glorious performance.

Schnellinger has learnt how to use his tongue and grit his teeth to best effect.

Other players imported from this country have by no means been second-rate either. Well-known names such as Szymaniak, Brülls, Konietzka, Schütz, Benthaus, Küppers, Volkert, Maas, Bernd Dörfel, Helmut Rahn and Lothar Emmerich (the last two top-ranking goal-scorers in this country) have also figured on contracts for foreign clubs.



Karl-Heinz Schnellinger
(Photos: Nordbild)

Just as Stuttgart once bade farewell to Waldner and Geiger Munich saw the last of Olk and Ohlhauser and Cologne parted company with Hornig and Rühl.

The times have changed since the late fifties and early sixties, though, Italy and Spain having imposed a ban on the import of foreign players in order to nip in the bud a not insignificant outflow of foreign exchange.

This ban deprived top-flight German players of the opportunity of becoming not just well-to-do but wealthy. It also stopped a trend that in the long run would inevitably have left football in this country second-rate.

Even so a couple of dozen players have left the Federal league over the last two seasons. Many of them abandoned the struggle to reach the top in this country, preferring to earn as much money more easily elsewhere.

In their chosen countries they are players in demand. Here they were run of the mill.

Ulfert Schröder

(WELT am SONNTAG, 14 March 1971)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	5 p
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 6.—
India	Rs 0.60
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	Rl 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.65
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.60
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.50
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d